The Courier-Journal.

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FOREIGN.

General Prim Dies from the Wounds of the Assassins.

Great Preparations for the Immediate Bombardment of Paris.

Successes Claimed for the French on the Loire.

Prince Frederick Charles Falling Back on Paris.

Victor Emanuel Received Enthusiastically at Rome.

The Conference on the Eastern Question Only Temporarily Postponed.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

SIEGE OF PARIS.

Everything Ready for the General Bombardment of Paris.

[Herald Special.]

VERSAILLES, Dec 27.—Everything is ready for bombardment on the most terrific scale, simultaneously, in a semi-circle, around the devoted city. The affair at Avron was simply a prelude to the startling drama. No officers except attaches of the headquarters are visible. They are all gone to the front. The artillery has commenced firing on the French outposts.

Losses of the French in the Late Sorties—Reorganization of the Paris Armies.

PARIS, December 28.—The losses which were sustained by General Ducrot's army, during the late sorties on the German forces from the city, have been so heavy and serious as to render it absolutely necessary to reconstitute the army of defense. With this object in view, General Blanchard's division has been broken up. General De Malvoy's division has been transferred to and amalgamated with the Third Army, under General Vinoy, both Generals Blanchard and Vinoy still holding important commands.

Out of forty-seven Sisters of Charity attending the small-pox hospitals, eleven have died.

Munitions of War Captured in Fort Avron—Germans Occupy Bondy.

VERSAILLES, December 30.—Great quantities of munitions of war were found abandoned in Fort Avron. Two companies of Saxons have advanced as far as the village of Bondy.

Losses of the Germans in the Attack on Avron—Prince Frederick Charles Falling Back on Paris—A Corps Formed to Cut Its Way Out of Paris.

LONDON, December 31.—The losses of the besieging forces during the bombardment of Fort Avron, on the 28th, are reported to have been eight thousand. Couriers, sent forward by Gen. Chanzy, report that the Prussians are falling back on Paris.

In the engagement near Brienne yesterday, a French detachment gained a victory over two thousand and five hundred Germans.

The Moniteur says a dispatch, emanating from Prussian hands, and reporting that the city of Tours asked for a Prussian garrison, is an absurd falsehood.

Advices from Paris to the 29th represent that the larger portion of the army of Prince Frederick Charles has reached the lines of the besiegers of Paris and joined them as reinforcements.

It is reported that Beaure Poire has formed in Paris a corps of twelve thousand volunteers, who have sworn to cut their way through the Prussian lines and organize a levy in the provinces.

French Account of the Fort Avron Affair—London Times' Report Denied.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 1.—It is officially explained that the fort on Mont Avron was not casemated. As the men had no protection, General Trochu ordered them to remove the guns and evacuate the works. The fort was not injured by the incessant firing of the Germans, and the garrison lost only eight killed and twenty wounded during the three days' bombardment.

The dispatch to the London Times, reporting that Trochu is forming an intrenched camp around Mount Valerien, with the intention of withdrawing his army into it and evacuating Paris, is pronounced a silly invention.

The great masses of people made demonstrations in favor of the Government here today. For hours the streets near its prefecture were impassable. Gambetta addressed the crowd from a balcony. The popular enthusiasm was intense.

Determined to Take the Capital.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—A correspondent of the Gaulois has had an interview with Bismarck, a translation of which has just reached here by the steamer which arrived this morning. Bismarck spoke rather more than usual, it being after dinner and he was apparently under the influence of wine. He said: "We will wait ten years, if necessary, but we will enter Paris. The King has made up his mind to do it. He wan's to spare the prize as much as possible, but he has resolved to sign peace nowhere but at the Tuileries. As to interference by neutral powers, I do not think it likely, besides, every country appears to me likely to have shortly its own affairs to look after." In a subsequent conversation about the Republican Government of France, Bismarck called Gambetta a lawyer without a client.

The Supply of Provisions.

A balloon letter received from Paris, dated the 13th ultimo, says: "We have food enough to last us until Easter. It is only during the last two days that they gave out salt meat. As to eating rats or dogs, these are infernal lies, gotten up by the Prussian hounds." The above letter is written by a gunner on the Paris ramparts to a friend in this city, who does business on Pine street.

Depression of the Citizens.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The evacuation of the plateau before Avron, by the French, causes much depression in Paris. A meeting of the mayors of Paris was held last week to censure the government for inactivity, but it proved a failure.

The Guns of Fort Valerien.

It is reported that the Palace of Malmaison was set on fire by the guns of Mount Valerien, and totally destroyed.

Interesting From Versailles.

[Herald Special.]

LONDON, Jan. 2—A correspondent writing from Versailles on the 28th, says the Prussian troops are daily becoming more dissatisfied at nothing being done to hasten the siege. I know the Germans have got projectiles heavy enough to send clear into Paris, but few have been employed with effect within the last few days. All the heavy guns have been brought to a particular point, to destroy one or two forts, and a tremendous effort will be made to capture them.

What Prince Charles is to do.

The Duke of Mecklenburg has been here, and Prince Albrecht is coming for consultation. The result of the deliberations so far appear to be that the army of Frederick Charles will content itself with simply protecting the besiegers. All troops outside of camp will remain on the defensive until reinforcements arrive. Guns and ammunition arrive slowly notwithstanding the almost superhuman energy exercised.

Bismarck on the Ship Sinking.

[World's Special.]

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Bismarck writes Odo Russell that Prussia is justified under the law of nations in sinking the English ships in the Seine. Although payment offered has been refused, because unaccompanied by an apology, he again renews the tender of payment.

More Artillery Coming Up.

Additional artillery is on the way to Paris. The number of siege guns of all caliber now in front of Paris is 1,500.

IN THE PROVINCES.

Prussians Driven from their Positions Around Havre.

HAVRE, Dec. 31.—General Roy yesterday attacked the Prussian positions on the height of Bocelle, Orivale and Chateau Robert The affair lasted six hours. Loss small on both sides.

Fight in the North.

ALBERT, Dec 30.—A flying column of Gen. Manteuffel's army encountered and defeated three [...] of Gardes Mobiles at Fouquet, with all loss, taking ten officers and 200 men.

General Faidherbe Again in Motion—Events in the East.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 31.—General Faidherbe, commanding the Army of the North, is again in motion.

In the [...] the Prussians continue to retreat before the French advance. It is reported [...] Prussian cavalry has become almost [...] since the recent snows and frosts, as [...] are smooth-shod.

In consequence of severe weather and the difficulty of keeping their communications open the Prussians around Paris have been kept constantly in motion.

Proclamation of the French Commander at Havre—A Reconnoissance.

HAVRE, January 1.—General Peletingas has issued a proclamation, addressed to the army and people of Havre, filled with warlike exhortation and encouragement.

A reconnoissance in force was made to-day in the direction of Bolbec. There was some fighting with the German advanced posts, in which [...] lost one killed, and the Germans twenty killed, eighteen wounded and eleven prisoners.

Further of the Fighting Near Havre.

[...] accounts from Havre admit that the [Prussians] retook and held Boulile for a short time, but were afterward driven back with considerable loss. The French assert that the Prussians at one time offered to surrender, whereupon the French fire ceased, but as they approached the enemy to receive their surrender it was fired into at point blank range and the battle was resumed.

Bombardment of Meung—An Engagement Near Rouen.

[...], January 1.—The siege artillery arrived before Meung yesterday, and the bombardment of the place has commenced.

[A ba]ttle is expected in Eastern France, near Héricourt, between Gen. Treskow and ten thousand Frenchmen.

Manteuffel reports that on Saturday [...] battalions left Rouen. They encountered a [Fren]ch brigade, and drove it into the Castle [R]obert Le Diable, which was subsequently [occupi]ed by the Prussians. The French loss [was o]ne hundred, killed and prisoners.

General Werder Moving Against Bourbaki.

[VER]SAILLES, Dec. 31.—Detachments of [troop]s have been sent from Thionville and [...] to support General Von Werder, who [is m]oving against the French column commanded by General Bourbaki.

[A] fine of fifty thousand francs has been imposed upon Versailles for the failure of the authorities to procure stores required by the Germans. The German engineers doubt the possibility of holding Avron at present.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Mezieres has been occupied by the Prussians.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The French have evacuated the other advanced posts northeast of [Paris] since the reduction of Fort Avron, and the forts around Paris are silenced.

In the North.

In an engagement near Arras 175 French infantry were taken prisoners.

In the East.

BESANCON, Jan. 1—The enemy evacuated the town of Gray after a severe combat with the Franc-Tireurs under Colonel Barras. The Prussian losses are heavy, ours small.

French Repulse Near Vendome.

[LO]NDON, Jan. 2.—A Prussian division repulsed a superior French force in the rear of Vendome, capturing some guns.

SPAIN.

Death of General Prim—Reception of the New King at Carthagena.

MADRID, Dec. 30.—Marshal Prim died last night of his wounds.

The Duke of Aosta landed at Carthagena on Friday, and was received with enthusiasm by the people, and departed soon afterward for Madrid.

The death of General Prim has produced a profound sensation of grief, and everywhere great indignation is manifested against his assassins.

Entry of the New King in Madrid.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—The new King elect is expected to arrive on Monday. The festivities which were to have taken place on his entrance into the city have been postponed.

The Republican militia battalions of Madrid have nearly all surrendered their arms in obedience to the order of the Government [of] the Madrid Prefect. Tranquillity prevails [in] the capital and throughout the provinces.

Prim's Assassins.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—General [Prim] died this morning at one o'clock. All [...] engaged in his assassination, six [...], have escaped.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—The Cortes adopted resolutions of honor to the memory of General Prim. They declare that the deceased deserved well of his country, and place his family under the protection of the nation.

The Cortes also passed a vote of confidence in the Government.

The Last Hours of Prim.

[Herald's Special.]

MADRID, Dec. 31.—The death of Marshal Prim has intensified the excitement in this city. The Marshal retained consciousness to the last, and when aware of the rapid approach of death, bade adieu to his friends, and, it is said, expressed much anxiety for the safety of the King. Great apprehensions of an outbreak of the conspirators exist, but the government is making efforts to allay the excitement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—An official dispatch announcing the death of General Prim states that he died at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning. The new King was received with great enthusiasm on his route.

THE LOIRE.

An Engagement Near Vendome—Germans Defeated—Advance of the Loire Army.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 1.—General Chanzy announces that General Jouffray attacked the enemy on the left bank of the Loire, near Vendome, and completely defeated him, taking two hundred prisoners. General Chanzy adds that he will energetically follow up the success, and continue the forward movement.

Battle Southeast of Orleans.

DARMSTADT, Jan. 2.—Prince Louis of Hesse telegraphs to the Government here that two regiments of Hessians, with a battery, fought on Saturday with a superior force of the enemy southeast of Orleans. The Germans lost fifty men.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel in Rome.

ROME, December 31.—King Victor Emmanuel has entered the city. His reception was most enthusiastic. The King appeared on the balcony of the Quirinal Palace, and was cheered by an immense assembly.

ROME, January 1.—King Victor Emmanuel left Rome to-day amid enthusiastic demonstrations. Before departing he made a donation of twenty thousand francs to charitable purposes, and begged the municipality to devote to similar objects the sums intended to defray the expenses of festivities on the occasion of his visit.

WAR SPIRIT IN GERMANY.

Second Class of Landwehr Being Sent Into France—The Former War Enthusiasm Gone—General Desire for Peace Expressed—Marine Station in Asia.

[Herald's Special.]

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The Prussians are now sending to the front Landwehr of the second van, aged forty-two and forty-three years. It is considered that the utmost effort of which Germany is capable is being made. The system of supplying the vast army is admitted to be admirable. It cannot, however, obviate the dissatisfaction and distrust which exist in considerable sections of territory. Notwithstanding the official statements concerning the victualing and clothing of the troops, the popular instinct appreciates the difficulty of the situation in its proper light. Although no sign of discouragement is perceptible, the former enthusiasm has ceased to exist, and a strong desire for peace expressed. A rose color tint is given to all official accounts, so that only from private sources do we learn that hospitals around Versailles contain eight thousand sick and wounded.

The visit of the delegation of Reichstag to Versailles, it is now admitted, was premature. They received an indefinite reply from the King. The threatening condition of the Luxembourg question had somewhat diminished, when difficulties with Switzerland arose, the Germans demanding the strictest neutrality.

The Germans have destroyed the railroad from St. Louis to Basle, and have stopped all traffic with the frontier.

The oppression of correspondents of various journals is worse than ever, and the least complaint on their part is visited by wholesale confiscation.

Gen. Falkenstein has made a clean sweep of Danish newspapers found in his coast district.

The project to acquire an Asiatic marine station at Saigow, on the south coast of Oran, met with little favor at first in the Reichstag; now, however, the question is to be reconsidered. The acquisition of the post is supported by the Bremen and Hamburg shipping interest. Saigow and its environs are now conceded to be healthy, and it is proposed to place the garrison, which is composed of Siamese troops, under the command of German officers.

WILHELMSHOHE.

Severe Winter Weather—Supposed Secret Mission from King William to Napoleon.

WILHELMSHOHE, Dec. 29.—The present is the severest winter experienced here for many years. Among the visitors at the castle last week was Count Bouviller, former Prefect of Bordeaux. He was here two days with a mysterious attache of the English Embassy at Berlin and a certain Mr. Frost. Both had repeated and lengthy interviews with the Emperor. Rumor attributes to Mr. Frost a secret mission from the Prussian Government to the Emperor relating to the convocation of the French Conseils-General.

Notwithstanding the severe weather and snow storms, the Emperor takes daily walks and rides. On Christmas several handsome sleighs arrived from Berlin, sent for the use of Napoleon. The Emperor begged Von Artel, the chief of the Prussian household, to forward his acknowledgments to Queen Augusta. He has not, however, yet used them. He has been out twice skating.

Berlin and Wilhelmshohe.

[World Special.]

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A correspondent at Berlin says the Court at Berlin believes that Paris will soon capitulate. The significant interchange of courtesies continue between Berlin and Wilhelmshohe. The Emperor is confident of his restoration.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Conference Only Postponed a Few Days—Favre to Represent France.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Foreign Office announces that the conference of the European Powers has been postponed a few days to await the arrival of Jules Favre, and to allow their plenipotentiaries to receive further instructions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

John Bright's Successor.

LONDON, January 1.—The report seems to be generally credited that Chichester Fortescue will succeed John Bright as the President of the Board of Trade. The Marquis of Hartington will become Secretary of Ireland, and Mr. Stansfeld replace the Marquis as Postmaster General.

The Anglo-American Peace Committee.

The Anglo-American Committee, of which Thomas Hughes, Member of Parliament, is Chairman, has commenced its sittings for the purpose of aiding in the establishment of lasting peace between England and America. Vernon Harcourt, W. T. McCullough, Torrens and Lords Litchfield and Fitzmaurice are members.

LONDON, January 2—The Marquis of Hartington has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Fortescue has been elected President of the Board of Trade.

Gambetta's Speech at Bordeaux.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 2.—Minister Gambetta, in his address yesterday at the Prefecture, said the Government was bound to a defense of the country, but it was mortal. We must not confound the Republic with persons who had been forced by events to assume power. These men, when the invasion had been repelled, would resign and submit their actions to the judgment of the nation. The largest liberty would be accorded to an expression of opinion. All speech must be as free as thought, but language engendering actions hostile to the Government would be repressed with energy.

Cold Weather.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 2.—The weather is extremely cold, and the troops suffer terribly. Many Prussian and French soldiers have been frozen to death.

Accounts from the invaded districts show that the most inhuman atrocities are committed by the enemy without provocation.

War Ships at English Ports.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The French iron-clad Guyenne has been ordered to leave Queenstown. A Prussian corvette is hovering off Dungarvon.

The Anglo-American Dispute.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The report that a commission was to be sent to the United States to settle the dispute about the fisheries is untrue.

The Prussian Outrage on England.

The Prussian Government explains the sinking of British colliers in the Seine, and adding that they were fired at to bring them to.

The navigation of the Thames is obstructed by ice.

Sultan and Khedive.

The Sultan and Khedive are again on angry terms.

Death of an Italian Composer.

FLORENCE, Jan. 2.—Savrino Mercandate, a composer, is dead.

Death of an Austrian General.

VIENNA, Jan. 2.—Field Marshal Moering, of the Austrian army, died to-day.

News from South America.

LONDON, Jan. 2—Advices from Rio De Janeiro to the 7th ult. have been received. The Brazilian Minister of Agriculture resigned his portfolio. It was entrusted pro tem. to the Minister of State. The insurgents of Uruguay had taken the city of Montevideo by surprise.

An Over-due Steamer Signaled.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The steamship Virginia, some time over-due from New York, has been signaled off the Irish coast.

An Ominous Concentration of Russian Troops.

LONDON, Jan 2—Troops are concentrating in Southwestern Russia.

Eugenie's New Year's Reception.

LONDON, Jan. 2—The Empress Eugenie gave a reception on new year's day to French exiles. Among the guests were Duke de Persigny, Marquis De LaVallatte, M. Rouher, and many other distinguished men of the Empire.

Gladstone's Constituents Request Him to Resign.

LONDON, Jan 2—The constituents of Mr. Gladstone have signed a petition asking him to resign because his policy has reduced them to pauperism.

Favre to Represent France.

The Government at Bordeaux has designated Jules Favre to represent France at the conference.

British Honor Unsullied.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Rt. Hon. Mr. Cardwell, Minister of War, in a speech at Oxford to-day, eulogized Mr. Bright for his services to the country. He refuted the reports of the inefficiency of the army, and contrasted the armaments of England, Prussia, and the United States. The British Government, he declared, was resolved to transmit to its successors an unsullied inheritance, and uphold the honor of England and the Queen.

Little Phil at Big Rome.

ROME, Dec. 31.—General Sheridan had a grand reception here last night.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 2, 5 P. M.—Tallow 45s 3d@45s 6d. Linseed oil firmer at 29s 5½d.

LIVERPOOL Jan. 2.—Pork 95s. Beef 120s.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 2.—United States coupons of 1862—5-20s, 94¼.

MEMPHIS.

Fire on the Steamer Des Arc—The Memphis and Selma Railroad.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 2.—A fire occurred on the steamer Des Arc to-day. The texas and pilot-house were destroyed. Loss estimated at about $1,000. How the fire originated is unknown.

Gen. Forrest to-day submitted a proposition to the County Court to appropriate $500,000, payable in five annual installments, to assist in the completion of the Memphis and Selma railroad. In the event of the proposition not being accepted by the County Court, the Illinois Central propose extending their road from Holly Springs to Cairo.

Stockholders' Meeting.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Junction Railroad Company was held at Connersville, Indiana, to-day, resulting in the election of the following named gentlemen for directors for the ensuing year: Lewis Worthington, William Woods, John Donohue, J. A. Frazier, C. J. Acton, of Cincinnati, J. M. Redenour, of Indianapolis, and A. H. Campbell, of Liberty, Indiana. The board organized by re-electing Lewis Worthington, President, W. H. Coates, Secretary and Treasurer. Other subordinate offices are to be filled hereafter. There were represented in this election 24,000 shares. A larger amount than for several years past.

WASHINGTON.

How the Treasury Stands Upon the Commencement of the New Year.

The Administration Makes a Fierce Attack Upon Senator Sumner.

A Dull, Cloudy, Monotonous New Year's Day in the Capitol.

The President to Send in a Special Message on the Condition of the South.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

BOUTWELL'S FINANCIAL POLICY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The financial policy of the Secretary of the Treasury and the condition of the Department at the commencement of the new year, have caused inquiries from various quarters of the country, and especially from the West, where a stringent money market has elicited complaints that the Secretary keeps locked in the Treasury a most extraordinary money balance. It appears that on the last day of the year 1869 the coin balance was in round numbers $70,000,000, the currency balance $8,000,000. Yesterday the currency balance was $24,800,000 and the coin balance $80,000,000; there being a difference of $16,000,000 in the currency balance.

This large currency balance the Secretary finds himself compelled to maintain. It will be remembered that he recently stated that since the commencement of the new fiscal year this balance has been unusually, and for immediate purposes unnecessarily, large. The act of July, 1870, which authorized an increase of small bank notes, imposed upon the Secretary, he says, the duty of providing for the redemption of equal amounts of the three per cent. certificates, while the decreasing of the coin and currency revenues from the legislation of the last session makes it his duty to reserve in the Treasury a sum sufficient to the Department to comply with the law without resorting to extraordinary means.

The accumulation which the Secretary now insists is an absolute measure of safety has not, he adds, affected unfavorably the financial condition of the country, but on contrary has kept the Treasury on a proper basis to meet the great reduction in revenue. The reduction in customs alone, which was estimated in Congress at about thirty-five millions of dollars in gold, will reach at least forty millions a year. There is likewise as large a reduction in internal taxation. To-morrow, however, the coin balance will be reduced to forty-eight millions by the payment of thirty-two millions of coin interest, but really there will remain but thirty-eight millions of coin in the Treasury, for there are ten millions of uncalled-for but accrued interest, which the Secretary may be required to pay out without a day's notice.

Thus, as a matter of fact, the new year opens with an actual coin balance of but $38,000,000.

The necessity for the large currency balance has been generally explained above in the language of the Secretary, but a few figures will make it clearer. Of the $50,000,000 of outside additional bank note circulation, $30,000,000 have been applied for from the South and West, $15,000,000 of which will probably be granted, and $4,000,000 has already been issued. As fast as the bank-note circulation is issued, the Secretary is compelled to redeem the certificates in greenbacks, and, therefore, requires a good currency balance on hand for an emergency, for, at the rate the applications come in, $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 of currency may be required in a brief time. There is no reason to anticipate any important change in what is known as the gold selling and bond purchasing policy of the Secretary.

He anticipates that the total reduction of the public debt for the next fiscal year, including payments on account of the sinking fund, will be about fifty millions of dollars, though he reasserts what he stated in December, that the estimated expenditures for the next fiscal year, including payments on account of the sinking fund, and for the interest on the public debt, are so nearly equal to the receipts as to justify and demand the greatest caution in dealing with the revenues and business of the country. It is very evident, therefore, that there will be no further reduction of taxation at this session of Congress. Thus stands the financial situation of the country, as represented at the Treasury Department on the 1st of January, 1871.

COMMISSIONER PARKER

is expected to return from the Indian country this week, and will make his defense of the charges brought against the Indian Office by the philanthropist Welch.

SUMNER'S VIEWS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

Senator Sumner has prepared for publication an article on reconstruction, specie payments, amnesty, the San Domingo question and maintenance of the Republican party. He declares himself against amnesty at the present time, and deprecates all new issues calculated to divide the Republicans. He takes strong ground in favor of preserving the unity of that party, but asserts that we cannot afford to be unjust to our weak colored neighbors.

GENERAL HANCOCK,

having completed his duties as President of the Army Retiring Board, will leave in a day or two for the headquarters of his post at St. Paul.

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—The celebration of the opening of the new year in Washington passed off in a dull, quiet way under a leaden sky and damp atmosphere that promised snow or rain almost every hour. No prominent officials held a reception, and the fact had the effect to deter many of the citizens from keeping open houses. Members of the Diplomatic Corps, who were prevented from appearing in their full court attire at the Executive mansion, entertained at their own residences and paid a few calls to immediate friends. The President and Vice President appeared during the afternoon behind a spanking team on Pennsylvania and tried the mettle of the horses on the new wood pavement. This evening Gen. Sherman gave a small party.

So general has been the expression of disappointment at the absence of the official receptions, which seem to form so much of the enjoyment of Washington social life, that the President has expressed regret that he rescinded the order for a New Year's reception.

ANOTHER ASSAULT ON SUMNER.

A fierce assault appeared in the morning Administration paper here on Senator Sumner. It is said to be furnished from the White House, as it asserts that the President was personally assured by Sumner that he would sustain the San Domingo treaty. It then goes on to say, believing the promise of Mr. Sumner that he would cheerfully support the treaty, the Secretary of State took pains to send copies of every paper that could in any way bear upon the subject, and to furnish him with information of the most confidential nature. What can equal the surprise of the Administration and the friends of the measure when they heard that the chairman of the Foreign Committee had suddenly become the most unrelenting enemy of the treaty, and had used all the information furnished him in the preparation of a speech which not only stigmatized the measure as unworthy the approval of the Senate, but denounced in unmeasured terms all who were officially connected with its negotiation? So flagrant a breach of faith can not be found in the annals of civilized government. Had the Senator's mind undergone a change from honest conviction, it would have been in the heart of a man of honor to announce the change of mind and reserve his objections to a measure which he saw would be pressed by an Administration he professed to support.

THE SOUTH.

It is said that the President will send a message to Congress in a few days, on the condition of the South, accompanied by evidence of military officers and others.

THE 3 PER CENTS

During the month of December $1,510,000 of the $10,000,000 in the 3 per cent. certificates called for by the Secretary of the Treasury were redeemed. An additional $2,000,000 will be called in during the present month.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE PRESIDENT AT ARLINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—The President, with the Vice President, drove over to Arlington and spent part of the New Year's afternoon visiting the graves of the 16,000 soldiers buried there. The President stated that persons professing to be agents of Mrs. Lee had sought interviews with him to talk about her claim to Arlington, but he refused to have any conversation with them on the subject. It was after these refusals that Senator McCreery introduced the resolution relative to Arlington and the disinterment of the remains of the soldiers, and upon which there has been so much comment.

TEMPERANCE AND THE NEW YEAR.

Hundreds of our citizens and sojourners of prominence kept open-house to-day. Never before has there been so much regard for temperance as on the present occasion.

VIEWS OF SENATOR SUMNER.

Senator Sumner has prepared for publication an article on reconstruction, specie payments, amnesty, the San Domingo question, and the maintenance of the Republican party. He declares himself against amnesty at the present time, and deprecates all new issues calculated to divide the Republicans. He takes strong grounds in favor of preserving the unity of that party, but asserts that we cannot afford to be unjust to our weak, colored neighbors.

ST. LOUIS.

A Splendid Church Damaged by Fire—Fight Among Gamblers—A Jealous Husband Puts Four Balls Through a Man's Head at Leavenworth—Imposing Reception of Archbishop Kenrick.

ST. LOUIS, January 2—Christ Church, a costly edifice on Thirteenth street, between Olive and Locust, was damaged by fire yesterday afternoon to the extent of $10,300 to $15,000.

Two gamblers, named Goodlet and Deming, had a difficulty on Fourth street last night, and pistols were freely used. Goodlet was badly wounded in the thigh.

In Leavenworth yesterday a man named Kennedy, who suspected another man named Gaffney of being too intimate with his wife, met him on the street and put four pistol balls through his head, killing him instantly. Kennedy gave himself up.

Archbishop Kenrick, who arrived here Thursday night after an absence of a year in Rome, during which time he took a prominent part in the Ecumenical Council, was formally received to-day at St. John's church. A procession, consisting of the various Catholic organizations, numbering over 2,000, paraded streets with banners and music. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and thousands were unable to obtain an entrance. The Archbishop was escorted to the church by all the clergy of the city, presenting an imposing appearance. Father Ryan delivered the welcoming address, expressing the love and veneration which they all felt toward their beloved father, and briefly reviewed his life, his good works, and unswerving labors in behalf of his charge. "In the name of one hundred and fifty thousand Catholics—in the names of both priest and people—we welcome you, and take your benediction." The Archbishop responded that words were insufficient to express his feeling of thankfulness for the welcome he received. He would say nothing in reply to that part of the address referring to himself personally, but with reference to the portion bearing upon his course in the Ecumenical Council, he would state briefly the motives which governed his actions. Often in debate he had perhaps seemed opposed to the great doctrine of the church, but this arose from the fact that there were arguments which he could not explain, and his opposition was due to a misconception of the real character of the principle involved. After a close examination of the question, he would say his motives for submission were simply due to an unshaken belief in the authority of the Catholic church. The reason of the necessity for rendering obedience to the church was self-evident and could not be gainsaid. He would call to the remembrance of the church that scriptural declaration "Thou hast the words of eternal life," and reminded them of the trusts committed to Peter and Paul.

THE WEST.

The Denver Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroads—Transactions of the Denver Land Office—Interesting Statistics.

DENVER, January 2—Government commissioners to examine the Denver Pacific and Kansas Pacific railroads arrived here Saturday.

The transactions of the United States Land Office in this city for the year 1870, amount to a grand total of 274,517 acres. Of this amount, 73,789 were cash sales, 27,778 Agricultural College scrip, 14,879 land warrants, 65,171 homestead entries and 9,408 final homestead.

The Denver Pacific railroad has been completed six months and six days, and has transported seventy-two million pounds of freight. The Kansas Pacific has been completed four months and eleven days, and has transported 17,410,121 pounds of freight. The aggregate shipments of gold and silver for the year ending December 31 amounts to upward of five million dollars. Statistics of crops, mines, population, increase in cattle, live stock and other sources of tangible wealth, for the year 1870, show a very great improvement over any preceding year since the settlement of the Territory.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Jan. 3

The alarm of fire sounded about 4 o'clock on Sunday was false.

The wharf improvement will be finished in two or three days.

The Jeffersonville Saengerbund intends giving a grand masquerade ball on Monday, February 13th.

Mr. Cuykendall, late yardmaster of the J., M. and I. railroad, in this city, is no longer officiating in that capacity.

Elder K. Shaw, who carried on such a successful revival in the Christian Church last spring, was in the city yesterday.

Some mischievous boys amused themselves on Saturday night by changing the people's gates, in the upper part of the city.

The two Baptist churches of Jeffersonville will have union services every night at 7 p. m. in the First Baptist Church this week.

Marriage licenses were issued in Charlestown last week to Henry J. Lutz and Rhoda B. Gibson and Wm. A. Shermann and Lydia Briages.

John H. Anderson, City Clerk, will pay off the city officers for the quarter ending December 31, 1870, to-day, the whole sum amounting to $1,500.

Rev. Samuel Conn, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, New Albany, delivered a most excellent temperance lecture in Holmes & This' Hall on Sunday afternoon before a highly appreciative audience.

A. J. Howard, City Treasurer, yesterday borrowed a thousand dollars at ten per cent. to pay the January interest. A number of the bondholders came forward and presented their coupons, which were promptly paid.

Alfred Steer, a colored man, was arraigned before Judge Mathews yesterday on the charge of stealing twenty-five chickens from Hubert Coons, a farmer residing on the Utica pike, a few miles from Jeffersonville. He was discharged.

The personal property of the late Aaron Martin, one of the oldest Masons in the State, was sold last week at auction to various parties. John S. Botorf bought the homestead at $77 50 per acre, being $9,702 for 126 acres, the extent of the homestead.

Miss Julia Cable, of this city, has gone to Winchester, Tennessee, to accept a position as principal of the Musical Department of the "Mary Sharp College." Mr. C. S. Cable, her brother, late of the public schools in this township, goes to Nashville to accept a position as teacher in that city.

In consequence of the James Thompson losing her rudder on Saturday morning, and the John Shallcross having to lay up and clean out on Sunday, there were no ferries plying between Louisville and Jeffersonville on the latter day. Yesterday both ferries were running, and made their half-hour trips regularly.

On Sunday night, Mrs. Samuel Helliard and her daughter, Miss Jeffers, with Messrs. John and Will Baker, were returning from church at Rossel chapel in a wagon, when the horse frightened near Wright's place, not far from Jeffersonville, and ran away. Miss Jeffers became frightened and jumped out, and in falling broke her ankle bone. The other occupants escaped unharmed.

Common Court will convene in Charlestown next Monday. Among the most important cases to be tried are the street improvement cases of the city of Jeffersonville for the use of Messrs. Sweeny & Quinlan against Messrs. Frank Holzlander, Magdeline Seibert, Casper Seibert, Thos. J. Stuart, C. R. McBride, E. Densford, wife, and Thomas J. Densford. These cases will be tried to-day week.

Frank Schell, candidate for Doorkeeper of the House, left for Indianapolis on Sunday night. Representative Henry S. Barnaby, State Senator Wm. F. Sherrod, of Orange, and O. O. Stealey, candidate for Clerk of the House, left for Indianapolis last night. Mayor Sparks, H. B. Woolls, R. S. Heiskell and State Senator James Kelgwin leave for the same place this evening. They will doubtless be followed by a host of others to the Mecca of legislators and office-seekers.

Business was not suspended yesterday in celebration of New Year's, but a number of citizens kept open houses and furnished to their calling friends most elegant repasts. Among those who kept open were Mrs. James Kelgwin, Mrs. Horace Scott, Mrs. S. H. Patterson, Miss Emma Rawlings, assisted by Mrs. Rawlings, Misses Lulia and Cad Southard, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. S. M. Lammont, assisted by Miss Lizzie Byle, Miss Jennie Sparks, assisted by Miss Mollie Wagoner, Miss Patience McCauley and Miss Lou Heiskell, Mrs. Hillman, Mrs. William Lee, assisted by Miss Kate Lee, Mrs. H. H. Ewing, Mrs. James E. White, assisted by Mrs. Down, and F. R. Lewis.

☞ Speaking of the dressing of Miss Glyn, the Shakespearean reader, a New York correspondent writes: "I allude to the excessively *decollete* style of the reader's dress, which, in view of a rather luxuriant and superabundant figure, threatens to become embarrassing. In the agitated gesticulation and contortion of the action, I was by no means free from some mental anxiety lest the reader, suddenly going back at one plunge much further into antiquity and fable, should at one vigorous wrench shake off the trappings of the Egyptian Queen, and stand before the audience radiant in the character of Venus."

☞ An odd specimen of the deer species has been killed in Juneau county, Wis. Three of its hoofs were clear white, while the other was black. The deer was wounded on Friday of last week, its windpipe severed, and its throat cut almost through; and yet it took to its heels, and not until Monday afternoon, after a long chase, was it overtaken, having lived three days after its throat was cut.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.

The Thompson Dean, Magenta, Grand Era, John Howard and Julia A. Rudolph Burned at the New Orleans Wharf

Steamship De Soto and Cargo Destroyed Twenty Miles Below.

A LOSS OF A MILLION.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NEW ORLEANS, January 2.—Early yesterday morning a fire occurred on the steamer Magenta, which spread rapidly to the Grand Era, Julia A Rudolph, Thompson Dean, and John Howard, all of which are a total loss. It is thought the Howard's hull may be saved. The Magenta was valued at $30,000; insured for $10,000. The Grand Era was valued by her owners at $70,000; insured for $35,000. The Rudolph was valued at $30,000; half insured. The Thompson Dean was valued at $150,000; insured for $85,000. All the above in Western offices. The Dean's cargo, which was destroyed, consisted of 1,800 sacks of coffee, 300 hogsheads of sugar, molasses, steel, &c., was valued at $100,000; insured here for $60,000.

The Thompson Dean was built at Cincinnati in July, 1868, under the personal supervision of her commander, Capt. James H. Pepper, and cost over $145,000, and was the largest steamer afloat on the Mississippi river. Her custom-house measurement was 1,512 tons, while she has carried into New Orleans, on several successive trips, over three thousand tons. She is owned by Captain Thompson Dean, Captain James H. Pepper, of Cincinnati, and Stillwell, Powell & Co., of St. Louis. Her dimensions were: Length 290 feet, 56 feet beam, 10 feet depth of hold. Seven boilers 38 inches in diameter, 28 feet long; cylinders 26 inches in diameter, 10 feet stroke. The Thompson Dean has proved one of the most fortunate steamers ever constructed, having made all her trips without setting a spar, and paid over to her owners over $110,000 since she came out, without including the profits of her down trip. Her total insurance is $80,000, and valuation in her policies $120,000, distributed as follows:

INSURANCE IN CINCINNATI COMPANIES.

Globe, with $3,000 reinsured in N. Y.	$10,000
Western	5,000
Cincinnati	5,000
Andes	5,000
Union	5,000
Eureka	5,000
Firemen's	4,000
American	3,000
Farmers'	3,000
Total	$45,000

IN PITTSBURG COMPANIES.

Allegheny	$ 5,000
Pittsburg	5,000
Western	5,000
Eureka	5,000
People's	5,000
Manufacturers and Merchants'	5,000
Boatmen's	5,000
Total	$35,000

THE JOHN HOWARD

was a large stern-wheel steamer, completed at Jeffersonville in December, 1870, and on her first trip to New Orleans from Louisville. She was owned by Capt. Perry and others, and designed to ply between Arkansas river and New Orleans. She cost $40,000, and is partially insured in Louisville and New Orleans offices. She had a cargo of 1,300 bales of cotton, on which there is a loss of 50 per cent. The loss on the boat and cargo will exceed $100,000.

The John Howard's dimensions were: Length 170 feet, 40 feet beam, 6 feet hold, 4 boilers 38 inches in diameter and 24 feet long; cylinders 18 inches in diameter, with 6 feet stroke. Custom house measurement 366 tons, with capacity for 700 tons.

THE MAGENTA

was a large side-wheel steamer, built at Jeffersonville, Indiana, by Captain J. B. Ford, in 1864, out of the Alvin Adams' machinery, and is at present owned by her commander, Capt. J. S. Neal, Capt. Frank Hicks, and Matt Walt, of Memphis. Her custom-house measurement is 751 tons, with capacity for 1,000 tons. She has been plying in the Memphis and New Orleans trade, and had just been chartered by Capt. John W. Cannon to take the place of the Robert E. Lee in the New Orleans and Vicksburg trade, until the latter repairs injuries received by the recent collision with the Potomac. The Magenta was worth $45,000 when she burned, and is partially insured in Cincinnati offices.

THE GRAND ERA

was a large side-wheel steamer, built at Jeffersonville, Indiana, in 1869, by Captain George L. Kouns & Bro., of New Orleans, and had the machinery of the old Louisville Gray Eagle, and cost one hundred thousand dollars, and was insured in Louisville and New Orleans offices. She was enrolled in the custom-house to carry eight hundred and fifty-two tons, while she had capacity for over one thousand tons. She had been plying in the New Orleans and Greenville trade, in charge of Captain White, and was to have left New Orleans to-morrow on her first trip in the Ouachita trade, in charge of Captain Geo. L. Kouns. She had no cargo on board when she burned.

THE JULIA A. RUDOLPH

was a sternwheeler, of 500 tons capacity, built at Pittsburg in 1869, out of the steamer Nashville machinery, and owned by her commander, Capt. Harry G. McComas and others, valed at $30,000, and insured in Pittsburg and New Orleans offices. She had no cargo on board when she burned, and was a regular Red river and New Orleans packet.

CLOSE SHAVE.

The Mollie Able, lying alongside the Grand Era, was in imminent danger, but escaped with slight scorching, her stern having been fortunately swung round by the crew.

COTTON SAVED.

A portion of the cotton from the Howard was picked up in the river badly damaged.

The steamship De Soto, hence yesterday evening for New York, took fire at six o'clock, twenty-seven miles below the city, was run on McCall's Flats, and burned to the water's edge. The De Soto cleared December 25th, but was run into by a towboat, and returned for repairs. Her cargo consisted of nine hundred and eighty-eight bales of cotton, two hundred and one hogsheads of sugar, one thousand barrels of molasses and sundries. The steamer and cargo were valued at $250,000; almost a total loss. Insurance unknown. The vessel was owned in New York.

TOTAL LOSS OVER $1,000,000.

The burning of the five steamers, Thompson Dean, Magenta, Grand Era, John Howard and Julia A. Rudolph and the steamship De Soto, and their cargoes, will amount to over $1,000,000.

TELEGRAMS.

The coupons of the Union Pacific railroad bonds were paid yesterday at the company's office in Boston.

The weather at San Francisco is warm as summer, dry and clear, and the acacias and similar trees are in full bloom.

The gang of laborers engaged in clearing out the ruins of the Spottswood Hotel, at Richmond, have discovered portions of other bodies which cannot be identified.

The Louisiana Senate organized yesterday. The House has organized, and Carr been elected Speaker. The election is considered a triumph for the Warmouth party.

Zuloaga, ex-President of Mexico, and for many years banished from that country and residing at Havana, returns to Mexico in a few days under the benefits of the recent amnesty.

J. H. Tobin, a merchant tailor on Montgomery street, while riding with his wife near San Francisco, on Sunday night, got out to fix the harness, when the horse ran away. His wife jumped out, her neck was broken, and she died in a few minutes.

The stand pipe, through which water is forced into the Ballenville, New Jersey, waterworks, fell Saturday night, in consequence of the weight of ice on the reservoir. Several weeks must elapse before it is repaired, and in the meantime the supply of water will be cut off from Jersey City and Hoboken. Loss estimated at $15,000.

☞ Wise physiologists have declared that animal courage depends on animal food, and as rations of fresh meat are no longer given out, it is expected that Parisian courage will give out also. The Germans are doing their best to tantalize the Parisians by expatiating on the attractive viands they have prepared for them as soon as they capitulate. The journals containing such accounts are slyly sent into Paris.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Jan. 2.

Five stragglers in the station-house Sunday night.

The New Albany Steam Forge Works resumed operations yesterday.

Hon. James H. Rice, Representative of this county, left for Indianapolis last night.

Very little pork in the market yesterday. Prices ranged from 6 to 6¾ cents per pound.

J., M. and I. railroad shipped an immense quantity of Eastward-bound freight from this city yesterday.

New Albany and Portland ferryboats make their regular trips between the two points without difficulty.

There will be protracted meetings at Wesley Chapel every evening the present week. Preaching at 7 o'clock each evening.

It was remarkably quiet throughout the city New Year's day—no disturbance, and but very few drunken men seen on the street.

Pat Murphy was before the City Court yesterday morning on the charge of drunkenness. He plead guilty and paid the usual fine and costs.

Union prayer meeting at the Second Presbyterian Church this afternoon at three o'clock. Services will be conducted by Rev. W. McK. Hester.

McMahan, Goodloe & Co. have slaughtered the present season, 11,960 hogs. They will be in receipt of 600 more, which will close their operations for the season.

The New Albany Shakspearean Club are making preparations on a grand scale for the entertainment to be given on the 17th inst., at the Opera House, for the benefit of the poor.

The Maennerchor Society at Quast's Hall, and the Franklin Fire Company, at Woodward building, had a large attendance at their balls last night. Everything passed off pleasantly, and all seemed to enjoy themselves finely.

J. Prescott Eldridge, the great facile character actor, will appear at the Opera House to-night. Mr. Eldridge's reputation as one of the finest elocutionists in the country, and the low price of admission should insure a crowded house.

Libbens Hand, grocer, on the corner of Upper Fourth and Elm streets, hung out a fine cloth coat and pair of pants on Saturday. In the evening when he went to look for them he found that the pants had disappeared. If the thief will return them no questions will be asked.

Officer Walters arrested and lodged in jail yesterday, Charles Jones (colored), for stealing a plank side-walk on Lower Seventh street. He had converted it into fire wood and concealed it in his residence. His case will be brought before the Grand Jury the present term of the Criminal Court.

The following transfers of real estate have been recorded since last report: Jonathan Peters and wife to M. F. Everbach, lot No. 93, in plat 10, $300; Michael F. Everbach and wife to Jonathan Peters, lot No. 59, Upper First street, Day's Mt. from plat, $1,600; George Erbeart to Benjamin F. Cline, lot 14, Upper Spring street, plat 15, $5,000.

A party of roughs entered the saloon of Ed Casin and the saloon occupied by an Irishman on the Elsman place, on Tuesday afternoon, and completely demolished the establishments. The concerns are situated some half mile below the city, on the Corydon road. No arrests were made, but, as the names of the parties are known, they will have an opportunity of appearing in the City Court.

The United States District Court of the State of Indiana convened yesterday morning, General W. Q. Gresham, presiding. The following compose the officers of the Court: A. M. Wilson, Esq., District Attorney; Capt. H. T. Mullen, Clerk; Gen. Ben. F. Spooner, Marshall; Alex. Dowling, Esq., Capt. Robert J. Shaw and Col. Thos. J. Jackson were admitted as attorneys. The Court adjourned until the first Monday in July.

The Floyd Criminal Circuit Court convened yesterday morning, Hon. C. L. Dunham presiding; J. K. Marsh, Esq., prosecutor. After the charge to the grand jury and calling the docket, the court adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning. The following gentlemen were impaneled as petit jurors: John Bullock, Thomas Mathews, E. Pennington, Vincent Kirk, Levi Engleman, Joseph Dodd, John Fagan, J. W. Roberts, John Steward, W. Jones, Charles Hatton and James Hamilton.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Council met in regular session last night. Present—The Mayor, and Councilmen Davis Fawcett, Howe, Hubbert, Johnson, Mathews, Stoy, Townsend, Williams, and Winstandley.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Davis presented a petition of Michael Borsey for license to retail liquor. Referred to Committee on License.

Mr. Davis also presented a petition from F. C. Johnson asking for the vacation of one street and two alleys, running through his property, above Vincennes street. Mr. Johnson stated that the streets in front of his property were too shallow, and that he desired to replat them.

On motion, the petition was referred to the City Attorney.

Mr. Stoy presented a petition from N. T. Edwards complaining of the rapid running of the Jeffersonville trains to and from the Rolling Mills. Referred to Committee on Railroads.

A communication from the citizens on Floyd street for the repair of a drain on that street. Referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys.

Mr. Davis presented a remonstrance from Robert L. Williams against the vacation of a portion of John street, as asked for by the members of John street, and advertised according to law. On motion of Mr. Davis the matter was postponed until the next meeting of the Council.

A communication from Mr. Thos. Akers, stating that he was unable to make his regular report on account of illness, was referred to the Committee on Police.

The clerk read a communication from John Horn, Paul Reising, and Leonidas Stout, declining to remain any longer the bondsmen of the City Marshal.

A new bond, signed by John McIntosh and Benjamin Allen, holding themselves liable in the sum of $1,000 for the faithful performance of Thomas Akers, as Marshal of this city from this date until the expiration of his term of office, was read by the Clerk.

Mr. Winstandley wished to know if the bondsmen that had presented the notification are not legally bound after the notice furnished the Council that they would no longer be held responsible.

Mr. Stoy desired that the Council take the proper action in regard to this matter, in order that the city might be secured from all harm.

[A recess of ten minutes followed, in which the members of the Council consulted with each other as to the proper course to pursue.]

After the recess, Mr. Davis stated that he was not prepared to take any action in the premises, and suggested the matter be referred to a special committee to meet to-night.

Mr. Winstandley followed Mr. Davis in quite a lengthy speech, during which he read the ordinance specifying on what grounds any city officer may be removed from office by the City Council. He thought that the communication of the bondsmen of the City Marshal preferred grave charges against that gentleman. He thought it was due Mr. Akers that the matter should be fully investigated and he should have an opportunity to explain.

Mr. Davis followed Mr. Winstandly, and reiterated his desire to have time to carefully investigate the matter. The only knowledge he had of the matter was what he had seen in the papers. He had had only a short conversation with one of the bondsmen and one other gentleman.

Mr. Stoy wished to act right in the matter. If Mr. Akers was guilty of the charges, he ought to be removed. He did not believe the Council had the right to accept a new bond until the matter was settled by Mr. Akers' clearance of the charges preferred against him.

Mr. Williams moved that the whole matter be referred to a special committee of three, together with the City Attorney, to report next Monday night. Referred.

Mr. Townsend moved that the previous vote be reconsidered. Carried by a vote of 7 to 2.

Mr. Townsend moved that it be referred to the Committee on Ordinances, together with the City Attorney. Carried. The committee meet next Thursday night.

Lyman P. Davis tendered his resignation as Deputy Marshal. Accepted.

Sundry bills were allowed and referred.

Reports of city officers were referred to the respective committees.

Bids for the improvement of Oak street, between Upper Eighth and Eleventh streets, were submitted and referred to the City Engineer, to report at the next regular meeting.

Bids were submitted for the repair of the culverts on Cherry street. Referred to the City Engineer, to report at the next regular meeting.

The Council adjourned until next Thursday night.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—River 6 feet 8 inches and falling. Packets arrived from Louisville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., January 2.—Weather clear and moderate till since noon. It is now growing cold, and will freeze hard to-night. The river is falling, with considerable ice floating, which is very annoying, but not formidable. The water is getting too low for loaded boats. Port List—Fayette, Henderson and return; Spray, Nashville for Cincinnati, and Alice Dean, Memphis for Cincinnati, 4 p. m.; Camelia, Eastport for Louisville, 5 p. m.; Arkansas Belle, to Cairo. The Spray and Alice Dean stopped here on account of ice and low water. Both have good trips. The Camelia had a medium trip. Captain R. E. Neal telegraphs that the Indiana will be no to-morrow evening. A private dispatch from the clerk of the Mary Miller, at Memphis, says: "The Des Arc is burning just below us. No danger, as the wind blows down stream." The Morning Star will leave on Wednesday if navigation grows no worse.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 2.—River falling. Three feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather cool and clear. Departed—Tyrone, for Cairo.

CAIRO, January 2.—Rubicon, Vicksburg to Cairo, 10 p. m.; Sallie, Arkansas river to Cairo, 10; Talisman, Nashville packet, 1; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 3 a. m.; W. H. Brown, Columbus to Cairo, 4; St. Luke, Memphis to Cairo, 7; City of Alton, Vicksburg to Cairo, 10; Kate Kinney, Cairo to Louisville, 10; Marble City, Memphis to Cairo, 1; Susie Silver, Louisville to New Orleans. No ice passing here, but the Susie Silver reports considerable difficulty in getting through the ice below Evansville. River stationary. Weather clear. Thermometer 34.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 2.—Clear and cool. River falling rapidly. Arrived yesterday—Mary Miller and Bismarck. Departed—Bismarck. Arrived today—T. H. Allen.

☞ The Independence Belge says that the ex-Queen of Spain lately attended a great religious celebration at Carouge, near Geneva, and was very badly received by the crowd. Reproaches were addressed to her on various subjects, but especially on her supposed culpability with regard to the present war, which has so seriously injured the trade and industry of neutral countries, particularly the canton of Geneva. The ex Queen was loudly accused of having made an arrangement with the Empress, by which her son was to be replaced on the throne of Spain. Altogether the crowd seems to have expatiated at great length, and with considerable acumen, on various portions of the Queen's career, which it was, no doubt, qualified to do, as in Switzerland the very apple-women read the newspapers.

☞ A new invention has been adopted by the Paris Committee of Defense. It no longer suffices to drive a nail into the vent of a cannon to make it useless. Instruments have been made by which the nails are speedily extracted. The invention is described as a small torpedo, which is inserted in the mouth of the cannon. Its explosion causes a longitudinal fissure, and renders the piece altogether unserviceable.

PREMIUM TEAS For Sale!

WANTED, Purchasers for Tea

—AT—

$2 to $3 per Pound,

Including a Ticket with Each and Every Pound, Entitling the Holder to a Chance in the Allotment of

One Thousand Premiums,

Ranging from $5 to $5,000.

$17,000 Distributed in Premiums,

$10,000 DONATED TO CHARITIES.

With every pound of Tea you buy, you are Donating 25 Cents to the Widows and Orphans.

The Following are the Premiums:

1 prem. in cash, without discount or deduction	$5,000
1	1,000
1	1,000
1	1,000
1	1,000
1	1,000
1	500
1	500
1	500
1	500
1	500
990 premiums in cash, of $5 each, without discount or deduction	4,950
1000 premiums	Total...$17,000

The Donations are as Follows:

To Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary	$1,000
To I. O. O. F. Widows' Home and Orphans' University, Harrodsburg, Ky.	1,000
To the Presbyterian Orphan Asylums of Louisville, Ky.	1,000
To the Episcopal Orphan Asylum of Louisville, Ky.	1,000
To the Catholic Orphan Asylums of Louisville, Ky.	1,000
To the German Orphan Asylums of Louisville, Ky.	1,000
To the Christian Female Orphan School, Midway, Ky.	1,000
To St. Vincent's Poor Society of New Albany, Ind.	1,000
To the Baptists' Orphans' Home of Louisville, Ky.	1,000
And to the Mayor of Louisville, for the benefit of the poor	1,000
Total	$10,000

To bring these teas within the reach of all, on and after the 1st of January, 1871, I will offer them at the following rates:

First Quality of Green Tea	$3 00 per Pound
Second Quality of Green Tea	2 50 per Pound
First Quality of Black Tea	2 50 per Pound
Second Quality of Black Tea	2 00 per Pound

As soon as Twenty-seven Thousand Dollars are deposited in bank, the Premiums will be Allotted.

Sixty-Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents on each and every Hundred Pounds of Tea sold will be deposited in the Louisville City National Bank by J. E. Lanham to pay premiums and donations, and cannot be drawn for any other purpose. The deposits will be made in the joint names of S. B. Hieronymus and Henry Wolford (Treasurer of the city of Louisville).

WHEN $13,500 ARE ON DEPOSIT the charitable associations will be paid $500 each, at which time three well-known, prominent men of the city will be appointed to decide in what manner the premiums shall be distributed. The remaining $500 will be paid to each institution when the last pound of tea is sold. There will then be $22,000 ON DEPOSIT in addition to the $5,000 distributed as above provided.

The premiums and donations will be paid by checks drawn on the Louisville City National Bank by S. B. Hieronymus and Henry Wolford jointly, who only can draw the deposits. To show the progress statements of the deposits will from time to time be published through the press and certified to by the president of the bank.

I have decided to make this outlay in order to rapidly increase the sale of fine teas throughout the country.

The teas are put up in one-pound packages, labeled, with tickets numbering from 1 to 40,000 (if ordered can be had in bulk with labels and tickets accompanying).

The ticket must be preserved, as it will entitle the holder to such premium as may be allotted to its number.

The public will be notified when the distribution takes place, so that those who wish may be present; but, whether present or not, the interests of each and all will be protected alike, and public notice of the result given.

The drawn numbers only will be published, without names of parties.

The teas are purchased from Jas. E. Lanham, tea dealer, 105 Third street, Louisville, Ky., who alone has the teas for sale, and where all orders must be addressed.

His long experience and thorough knowledge of the tea business (since 1849) is a sufficient guarantee to the public of the quality of tea they will receive.

Parties remitting money for tea to Jas. E. Lanham are requested to do so by P. O. Order, Draft, or Express.

Arrangements have been made with the Express Co., whereby the teas are carried at reduced rates.

☞ A liberal discount will be made to merchants that may wish to sell again. A ticket is given with each pound sold. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

S. B. HIERONYMUS.

jal d2&w1

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO GET YOUR **JOB PRINTING** DONE IS AT THE **COURIER-JOURNAL JOB ROOMS.**

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J. H. STACKHOUSE.

Office in Second Story Courier-Journal Building. no8 deodtf 1stp

Dr. BLONDIN

Beautiful sets of teeth only $15. Plumpers can be so arranged upon old sets, giving the face its natural fullness. Particular attention paid to the treatment of ulcerated teeth. No. 158 Fourth st., between Green and Walnut, Louisville, Ky. de27 TuFr&Su5 1stp

JACOB SCHMITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Hardware and Cutlery,

Bar and Sheet Iron, Nails and Steel,

SPRINGS & AXLES, HUBS, SPOKES, AND FELLOES;

Builders' and Cabinet makers' Hardware and Tools; Blacksmiths', Wagon-makers', and Coopers' Tools, Window Glass, &c.,

No. 99 Market st., bet. Third & Fourth.

oc25 eod3m

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FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT

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Consisting of

Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Barbes, and Coiffures in Point Gaze, Point Applique, Valenciennes, and the favorite "Point Duchess."

Also a most perfect assortment of

NEW FANS

And other FANCY GOODS.

de15 d12

W. M. BROOKS' New Stock Yards, Sale and Feed Stables,

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The Yards and Stables certainly surpass anything of the kind ever built in Tennessee. Ample room is here provided for the care of over 1,000 head of stock, inclosed within brick walls, under cover of fire-proof roofing—centrally located in the business portion of the city, near the steamboat landing and railroad depots, and within 165 yards of the only packing-house in Memphis. I receive stock at cars or boats at my own expense and risk. I do an exclusive live stock commission business, and solicit consignments from all parts of the country. Stock consigned to me will receive my personal attention. Parties shipping stock should telegraph information. Stock dealers visiting Memphis are respectfully invited to call and see the establishment and judge for themselves.

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PIG-IRON AGENTS,

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COURIER-JOURNAL (repeated, in diagonal display type)

1871.

This Consolidation of the LOUISVILLE COURIER, the LOUISVILLE JOURNAL and the LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT having proven acceptable in a gratifying degree to the patrons of those papers, the

COURIER-JOURNAL

is confidently submitted for a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto extended to it, and which now embraces not only the entire SOUTH and WEST, but is rapidly extending its circulation in the NORTHWEST and the PACIFIC SLOPE. In

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the COURIER-JOURNAL will earnestly and faithfully advocate the principles of NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT, FREE TRADE, PROGRESSIVE COMMERCE, WESTERN and SOUTHERN ECONOMY, CIVILIZATION and PEACE.

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Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1871

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"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 30 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion.

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☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Maysville matrimonial list for the last two months is a lengthy one.

That "war cough" has not ceased to occupy the columns of the Paducah Kentuckian.

Larkin Townsend, of Covington, entertained forty-five of his grandchildren on Christmas day.

In harmony with the pleasant spirit manifested in most of our exchanges, we wish them a prosperous and happy New Year.

The Maysville Bulletin publishes an extract from one of Walt Whitman's effusions, and says very sensibly of it that extravagancies are not poems.

Rev. Henry M. Scudder, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Elizaville, has received calls to the Presbyterian Churches at Millersburg and Winchester. The congregation of the latter offer $1,800 per annum and house rent. He has not yet signified his purpose in reference to these invitations.

Mr. Richard Bishop, son of Hon. R. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati, has not been in Kentucky for months. The statement that he was shot recently in an affray at Flat Rock, Bourbon county, was an error into which we were led by trying to read one of those illegible marginal notes written by Craddock of the Paris Kentuckian.

On Wednesday evening a young lady named Lucinda Walker was badly burned at her father's residence on Fourth street in Maysville. Her dress caught as she was leaning over the fire, and she was soon wrapped in flames. Her injuries are principally about the chest, and are very dangerous. The fire was extinguished by throwing a blanket around her.

Mason county has the following survivors of the war of 1812: Peyton Key, aged about 96; Thomas Galther, 84; Wm. Grover, 75; Jonathan Gifford, 75; Thomas Poe, 82; John McCarthey, 80; John Lamb, 80; Wm. Britton, 80; Peter Lashbrook, 78; Thos. Glasscock, 75; John Masterson, 80; John Thompson, —. Mr. Thompson is the only survivor of the battle of Lake Erie.

The Maysville Bulletin pertinently remarks: "If she had done nothing else, the manner in which Cincinnati has gone to work to maneuver her railroad scheme into a sort of surreptitious popularity in certain portions of Kentucky ought to be sufficient to open the eyes of the people to the character of the enterprise and the danger of permitting it to get a foothold in the State. If successful it will be at once an element of discord and an agent of corruption which will render it the worst foe to Kentucky that has entered her borders since the forays of Indians from Ohio did so much to check the early growth of the State."

Under the head of a "criminal joke," a Cincinnati paper has the following: "A gentleman not known to aristocratic society in Lexington, Kentucky, came to this city yesterday to spend New Year's with some friends, and en route fell asleep on the train. While in Morpheus' possession mentally, the conductor of the train, an old friend, concluded to have some fun at his expense, with the aid of a full set of 'sheriff's jewelry' which happened to be in the car. The conductor placed the handcuffs on the gentleman's wrists, the shackles on his feet, and connected them to the seat in such a manner as to make it somewhat inconvenient for him to change his position, and took a seat near by to enjoy the waking. He did not have long to wait, however, before the 'fun commenced;' but the victim did not appreciate the joke till he discovered it was very thoroughly appreciated by the other passengers; and at the next station there were 'nine men standing at the bar, and they all said they would take whisky in their'n.'"

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Two hundred and two Indians are returned in the census of Florida.

It is stated that there is not a single school of any description in Patrick county, Va.

A Miss Reynolds, of Salem county, Virginia, young, white, and handsome, has married a negro. And "to this complexion has it come at last."

The Selma, Alabama, papers say that property in that city is worth 30 per cent. more since the Conservative victory in the municipal election.

A company is forming in New Orleans to run a weekly line of steamers between New Orleans and Havana, touching at Cedar Keys and Key West.

The town of Bristol furnishes two members of the Legislature, one, Hon. John Slack, to the Tennessee, and the other, Col. Terry, to the Virginia Legislature.

The Jeff. Davis mansion in Richmond, which has been purchased by the Board of Education of the city of Richmond for school purposes, was opened Wednesday night by a grand house-warming.

Dr. B. Q. Willford died in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday last. He was a representative type of the old Virginia gentleman, and a physician of eminence. He was Professor of Materia Medica in the Virginia Medical College.

Two hundred and fifty thousand bales of cotton or more will be lost this year for want of laborers to gather the crop. The lands along the Mississippi and rivers of Arkansas in many places are yet white as the summit of the Alps.

The Commissioners of Maryland and Virginia to settle the boundary lines between the States in the disputed oyster waters have been notified to convene. A corps of surveyors and engineers has been assigned to their assistance by the United States Government.

A colored woman named Lucinda Goldman died in Baltimore on Tuesday night, having attained, it is claimed, the extraordinary age of one hundred and twenty-two years, seven months and twenty-two days. She came to the city from Norfolk during the Revolutionary war, and, according to her own account, had often seen General Washington and General Lafayette.

Monday morning, as the Southern-bound freight train on the Selma, Rome and Dalton road was leaving Pinson's depot, Ga., Mr. Charley Mills, the conductor, left his caboose for the purpose of going on the engine, and when he had gotten on the tender and was making his way forward he stepped on a stick of wood, which turned with him and threw him off, striking his head against a stump, killing him instantly. Mr. Lloyd, another conductor, who was with Mr. Mills, was thrown from the tender in the same way, and severely hurt.

In Columbia, South Carolina, on the 27th instant, Thomas Higgs, an Englishman, who had been engaged in selling pictures around Columbia, staked and lost his life in testing his capacity to hold three bottles of wine. He agreed to drink all the wine a companion could furnish, and repaired to a grocery to carry out the terms of the wager. When the third bottle was partly emptied, Higgs became drowsy, fell off into a stupor and dropped from his chair, and was laid by the counter, where he remained until morning, when he was found in a dying condition, and soon expired.

There is a very remarkable family living near Fincastle, Virginia. An old colored woman, about one hundred years old, has living in the same house a daughter, granddaughter, great-granddaughter and great-great-grandchildren. One of her granddaughters is the mother of seventeen children. There are thus in one house five generations of people—one great-great-grandmother, one great-grandmother, and one grandmother. One mother and a number of children sprung from the old woman, who, though nearly blind, is sprightly and sensible. It is doubtful whether another case of the kind can be found in the country.

The Tampa (Forida) Peninsula has the following in regard to a recent occurrence in that neighborhood: "There are reports in circulation strongly reflecting upon Captain Johnson and crew in regard to the death of Mrs. Leib, which we would most gladly disbelieve did they not come from so many and such respectable sources. It seems now that the Evening Star went ashore in broad daylight; that she capsized in not more than four feet water; that the captain and crew took care of themselves and left Mrs. Leib to her fate. Mrs. Leib was under the vessel and alive one hour and a half after the vessel capsized, appealing to the captain and crew for assistance, but was told by them to wait until the falling of the tide and they would rescue her. The beach was strewn with timbers. The Evening Star was a small schooner, not more than ten tons, we believe, and there is, it seems, no reason why a hole could not have been made in the vessel and Mrs. Leib saved. She was lost through cowardice, carelessness or avarice."

At an early hour on Sunday morning before last, a horrible murder was committed in Bogue Homo, Alabama, which, for diabolical and premeditated villainy, has been seldom equaled. Mr. Amos Harris, an old man about sixty years old, was attacked about 4 or 5 o'clock on Sunday morning by negroes, as was supposed, and brutally murdered with an axe, the villains breaking open the door. Mrs. Harris was almost killed, receiving severe axe wounds in the face and head. Up to this morning she was insensible; her life was at first wholly despaired of, but we learn now that there is some hope of her recovering. She was very seriously injured. One of Mr. Harris' sons was knocked down by the villains and otherwise injured, as was also one of the girls. Mr. Mitchell, a near neighbor, hearing the disturbance, got up and went to Mr. Harris' in his night clothes. He clinched one of the villians, and in the scuffle fell down, the scoundrels meantime getting away. The object of the murderers was robbery. Mr. Harris was robbed of something over $300, besides papers, etc. He had also a bag of silver, which has not been found, and may have been stolen.

As an instance of how Texas wives take their husbands home, a Denton paper states that a handsome, dashing woman rode into a village in that region a few days ago, and, alighting from her horse, went rapidly into a drinking-saloon, where a number of "sovereigns" were having a "high time." She singled out the finest-looking man in the crowd, and, walking up to him, seized him by the arm and ordered him to put down the glass which he was about to drain. He dashed down the glass and rushed away; the lady followed, and finally cornered him in the billiard-room. She told him in a firm, determined voice that the place he was in and the course he was pursuing would not answer for her husband; that he was wasting her property, and that she would no longer consent to be disgraced and impoverished by him. She demanded his pistol. He refused. She took it from him, cocked it and presented it at him, and told him he must leave or die. He concluded to leave. She marched him out as a prisoner of war, to where his horse was hitched, ordered him to mount, and in a few minutes the two were leaving town, the wife riding in the rear of her captured lord with his six shooter in her hand.

In New Orleans, on Saturday, a stock dealer from Mississippi, after having disposed of his cattle, horses and mules, concluded to go out into the city and see the sights. As he himself relates, he considered himself *au fait* in all the peculiarities of metropolitan society. The stock dealer, in fact, had traveled; he had coquetted with the female Digger Indians in California; had danced the Bolero with the South American senoritas, and has even sunned his heels in the Mexican plazzas; but of all his female acquaintance—and it had been extensive—he had never met so fascinating and taking a female as the brunette Sarah Jane, of 109 Dryades street. Indeed, Sarah Jane was what might be called a valuable acquaintance. She just cost John Gumore (so the stock dealer is called) six hundred and ninety-four dollars. Dropping in to see her, the fair brunette inserted her hands into his pocket, in a loving sort of way, and abstracted the amount in question. John made a fuss about it and required the amount to be returned. This Sarah Jane refused to do, and hurled John like a catapult through the window. He fell on the banquette with a sound like an exploding shell. It aroused Officer Buren on his beat, who, hurrying to the place, found John vainly seeking admittance, and calling upon Sarah Jane by every endearing epithet to return his pocket-book or take his life. The officer brought the melo-dramatic scene to a close by taking all parties to jail.

The Pittsburg Gazette says we write "about nothing but journalism." The Gazette is mistaken. We have a distinct recollection of writing once or twice in the early part of last year about other topics. But whenever we take up the Gazette we are tempted in future to forswear every topic except journalism. It is very sad.

The Kentucky Legislature assembles in extra session at Frankfort to-morrow. We have had no reason to change the opinion which we expressed last year before the adjournment, that a second session was and is wholly unnecessary. But, as we are to have one in spite of the obvious arguments against it, let us hope that it will do what it has to do speedily and thoroughly, and go back to the people, from whom it will get very much the same sort of counsel it has had of us.

The Nation, commenting on Mr. SCHURZ's proposition for a sweep-stake amnesty, declares that its adoption would admit into public life "at least half a dozen persons whose reappearance in Congress, or in Federal offices of any kind, would be, not simply a scandal, but a real injury, to the public conscience." Who are they? And in what would the "injury" consist? We ask for particulars. Meanwhile the "public conscience" submits that the appearance in Congress of such men as BUTLER, of Massachusetts, and BUTLER, of Tennessee, of CHANDLER, of Michigan, and YATES, of Illinois, is at once a scandal to decency and an injury to morals. Unless we may clean the entire stable, why be so nice about a single stall?

The Ferguson Bill.

There are two questions which the public, who may be interested, should seriously ponder with reference to the Cincinnati Southern railroad proposition:

1. Is Cincinnati urging her plan for such a road simply upon the merits of the same as the best and speediest to accomplish the end? or has she some reserved and hidden purpose in persistently adhering to the scheme of the Ferguson bill?

2. Is not the continued and persistent agitation of the project of the Ferguson bill paralyzing and obstructing railroad enterprise in every section of the State; and will it not cause indefinite delay and probable defeat of some of our most important projected railroads?

It will be two years next spring since this movement was inaugurated. Give the friends of it the advantage of the charter they ask this winter, and how much nearer to the consummation of their purpose are they? They admit that it is an attempted dodge of the Ohio constitution; and know that it must pass through the ordeal of the State courts of Ohio, the State courts of Kentucky, and through the District and Supreme Courts of the United States. Under the rulings of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, in the recent case of the subscriptions to the Kentucky river improvement, which were based more on the general principles of common law than on the provisions of the constitution, the act of the Legislature of Ohio known as the Ferguson bill would be inevitably declared null and void. This court indorses the decision of the Supreme Court of Michigan, in the case of "The People vs. Township Board of Salem," that, "It the tax is imposed upon one of the municipal subdivisions of the State only, the purpose must not only be a public purpose, as regards the people of that subdivision, but it must also be local; that is to say, the people of that municipality must have a special and peculiar interest in the object to be accomplished, which will make it just, proper and equitable that they should bear the burden rather than the State at large, or any more considerable portion of the State."

Now let us suppose that under charter of legislation Louisville should be called on and vote $10,000,000 to construct a railroad entire to Chattanooga without the counties on the route of same being asked to bear any portion of the burden as "a more considerable portion of the State" equally interested! This opinion, reaffirmed by our Court of Appeals, would render void the subscription of Louisville of course. How much more obnoxious to the principle is the act of Cincinnati under the Ferguson bill, proposing to construct, entire, a railroad across two foreign States, and portions of the same 200 and 300 miles distant from her, equally interested with herself in its construction. The Ohio Legislature has just as much right to give to Cincinnati the power and privilege to construct the Louisville canal or dredge out the mouth of the Mississippi river, with the consent of Kentucky or Congress.

To further quote the court:

Such an improvement is too general and comprehensive in its beneficial results to admit of its accomplishment at the expense of the particular local community mentioned, rather than the general public to be benefited by it.

But add to these common-law opinions the barriers of the constitution of the State of Ohio, and the obstacles in the judicial paths to be traversed before the courts of Ohio become insurmountable. Says the constitution of that State, art. 8, sec 6:

The General Assembly shall never authorize any county, city, town or township, by vote of its citizens or otherwise, to become stockholder in any joint stock company, corporation or association whatever, or to raise money for, or loan its credit to, or in aid of, any such company, corporation or association.

Grant that the pressure of popular sentiment, at high-tide, may override the scruples of the courts of Ohio and Kentucky, which is the only hope the friends and patrons of this measure can have, is it reasonable to hope that the Supreme Court of the United States will coincide, with such a provision of the Constitution staring them point blank in the face?

Now what we desire to impress upon the people of Kentucky, advocates and opponents alike of this insidious and dangerous measure, is that, as long as its delusive and visionary prospects continue to haunt their hopes or apprehensions, just so much longer will we embarrass and delay railroad enterprises in the State, and postpone the only just, legal and effective method by which Cincinnati can hope to give her aid to such enterprises and establish her railroad connections with the important points of the South.

We think we have shown that it will be impossible for the questions of constitutionality of the Ferguson bill and the right of way, &c., to be settled in the State and Federal courts under two or three years, even conceding it possible that all the legal barriers can be overcome at all.

We will endeavor to show in another article, in a day or two, that the constitution of Ohio can be changed in twelve months so as to give Cincinnati, or "cities of the first class," the power to vote subscriptions to railroads, if the main and only object of the friends of the Ferguson bill were to give to Cincinnati a Southern connection by rail more direct than she now has; and that, under such a change of the Constitution, that city could aid to success the Cumberland and Ohio road to Nashville with $1,000,000; as direct and good a road to Chattanooga as she can build, with $2,000,000 more; the completion of the road from the Kentucky Central through Richmond to connect with the Knoxville road at or near Rockcastle river with $1,000,000 more; extend the Nicholasville branch to Danville with $1,000,000 more, and insure a connection with west or southwest Virginia with $1,000,000 more. Thus, with $6,000,000 judiciously expended, in co-operation with the counties in Kentucky and Tennessee, she can secure one thousand miles of railroad, instead of three hundred and fifty miles with $10,000,000, and confer three times the benefits on the country and herself. Why does Cincinnati not adopt this speedier and better plan? The inquiry excites the suspicion at once that there is other and richer milk in the cocoanut for some party than the mere common object of building railroads for the public benefit of city and country. The sooner we get rid of this Ferguson bill, the sooner will Cincinnati help us build railroads, and more of them, on better terms.

"God Bless the Little Church Around the Corner."

The New York papers have already acquainted the public with the facts in the case of the refusal of the Rev. Mr. SABINE, of Madison Square, to officiate at the funeral of the late GEORGE HOLLAND, the veteran and very much respected actor, of WALLACK's Theater.

It appears that Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, the comedian, called on Mr. SABINE the day after Mr. HOLLAND's death, at the instance of one of the ladies of the player's family, who was Mr. SABINE's parishioner. Mr. JEFFERSON was admitted at once to the elegant establishment of the minister, who, perhaps, seeing in his visitor's appearance the prospect of a good fee, agreed to do the honors over the dead body of his visitor's friend. The matter thus arranged, some conversation ensued, when Mr. JEFFERSON chanced to refer to the deceased gentleman as a serious loss to the stage. At this the clergyman, who had no idea that he was vis a-vis with an actor, and still less that this actor was the greatest of comedians, started. A thought struck him. He could make a good thing by refusing to perform at the funeral of a theatrical person. To the mind of a cold, professional gospeller, like SABINE, a cunning device is indigenous, and by habit, the deed came upon the thought as the blow of a thug follows the flash of a sudden opportunity. He started, not perhaps so well as the counterfeit presentment might have been done by a good melo-dramatist, but with sufficient effect—and drew back aghast. What, a play actor? His eyes went to the heavenly frescoes that decorate his reverend ceiling, thence descending to the figure of the angel that rests celestial on the fire mat; the soft-subduing glow of the half-lit chandelier and the rich, red shine of the satin brocades, and the sweet, ethereal whiteness of the lace-work, all mingling in a mild, religious suffusion, fell upon his child-like countenance; and he stood a moment as a new-made keeper of the Temple of the Holy Zebra, a gilt-edged god of the Church of St. ASPARAGUS.

"No," he murmured in those mellifluous tones which Miss FLORA MCFLIMSY declares to be so touching, "I can not pronounce the service of my church over the body of an actor."

No, he can not do that. He can say grace over a house full of shameless voluptuaries; he can drop precious comfort into the ear of a congregation of corrupt gold-gamblers; he can engage in countless legalized, nuptial harlotries and lower any number of first-class rascals into dishonored graves. He can swim in a sea of religious glory as long as he is paid a salary sufficient to sustain him at Saratoga and keep up his establishment in Madison Square. But he can not bury an actor. Ah, no! At the bare thought of a man whose life has been devoted to making men more charitable than they are by making them laugh, and in the presence of the man who, more than any of his countrymen, has poured into the well of human kindliness its sunniest, its purest and its most generous stream of Christian love, this fashionable divine is appalled and ashamed; and he says, in his beautiful, chaste, and perfectly respectable way, "I can not say the service of my church over a play actor. You had better go to the little church around the corner." And JEFFERSON, moving out of the hot atmosphere of the grand saloon, very much as if it were warmed by the devil's own faggots, exclaims, "GOD bless the little church around the corner."

It is consoling to know that the comedian went to the little church around the corner; that he found a little man of GOD around the corner; that he found the heart of a fellow-mortal around the corner; that he found the spirit of a Christian preacher around the corner; that he found in that little church around the corner, a great, big soul, GOD love it! and that poor, old GEORGE HOLLAND was laid at rest by hands whose touch did not defile his burial robes, by lips whose tones did not sicken the air around his grave, by one whose presence did not call his own attendant shadow into the place of the dead, the shadow of the genius of damnation!

This revolting story is confirmed by the Reverend SABINE himself, who, in an interview with a Times reporter, gave the particulars as related without any modification or explanation. Indeed, unless denied, how could they be explained? They do not admit of explanation.

To speak of this SABINE as a florid and canting moral slush; to describe him as a greasy, well-fed and fat disgrace to the cloth he wears; to conceive him capable not only of gin and milk, but of every depravity; in short, to dismiss him as a top sham, who peddles out hypocrisy to Fifth Avenue at twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars a year, and envies WALLACK's house because it draws better than his, are terms that do not cover the case, but which will have to answer in the absence of a REMBRANDT. The next thing we hear of him he will be playing the part of the Rev. HORACE COOK, and when he has rolled himself comfortably in the sewer he will have fulfilled his mission and found his level on this earth. A poor wretch truly; and may the Lord have mercy on his soul if it happens to be big enough to be administered on in the world to come.

But leaving him to the idols that surround him, leaving him to marry the FLORA MCFLIMSYS and to bury the SCHOOGS of his congregation, leaving him to flourish at Newport and to swell with studied and prosperous frenzy in Madison Square, shall not all of us say with Mr. JEFFERSON, "GOD BLESS THE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER!"

Mdlle. Nilsson Again.

The Cincinnati Leader tells us that Baron STRAKOSCH charges four dollars for the Nilsson concerts because he can get it. Therefore the Leader thinks it is right and sees no reason why we should complain. This smells of the box-office. NILSSON is not worth the price charged to hear her. But people desire to hear her, and, in spite of extortion, those who are able, and many who are not able, go to hear her. She is a monopoly. The arrangement, however, works unequally. A thousand tickets at four dollars are as good to her manager as two thousand at two dollars. He can afford a high-priced exclusive business at the expense of the public. But in pursuing this policy he violates all reasonable precedent.

There was but one house in Paris that charged as much as four dollars in the gayest days of the empire to hear the most elaborate operas and the greatest prima donnas. That house was the Italiens, and it only charged twenty francs for the fashionable quarter of the *Premier Etage*, chiefly occupied by swells and nobles. There were plenty of seats as good for eight, ten and twelve francs, that is from a dollar and a half to two dollars and a half. The highest price charged at the Grand Opera used to be twelve francs. NILSSON herself sang at the Theatre Lyrique, and its best places cost eight francs. She is now being rated at figures she never got before, at figures which were not demanded by JENNY LIND or SONTAG.

In all this Baron MAX is setting a very bad example. He ought to be taught a lesson; and we hope the good sense of the people of Louisville will administer it by a brilliant display of absence at Weisiger Hall, unless he puts the price of their presence at living rates.

Our Trumpet.

A newspaper, the name of which we will not rescue from obscurity, assures us kindly "that the COURIER-JOURNAL is a great fraud, whose one claim on the public comes through its incessant blowing of its own trumpet."

Just so. We always said that was a good trumpet. It makes some nice music, doesn't it? That's why we blow it. It sounds pretty and amuses the children. But, after all, it tells many serious truths. L'sten, now, and you shall hear some of its echoes.

The COURIER-JOURNAL spends more money annually than any newspaper in the South. It spends twice as much as any newspaper in the world which is issued from a city of the size of Louisville. In circulation it ranks with the four or five most widely circulated newspapers outside of New York; and it is not vainglorious in us to say that it is as extensively quoted as any paper on the continent. If it would not seem like inviting what we have constantly received without the asking, we should appeal to intelligent newspaper men to verify this statement. They know it to be true. But they do not know that it has been reached in the face of the resolute opposition of all the moneyed and political combinations around about us and in spite of widely-spread and studied misrepresentation.

As to the trumpet in question, we repeat, it is a good trumpet, a trumpet which we blow at times with the earnestness of one that believes in advertising, but a trumpet that tells no lies.

☞ The mildest, most patient and long-suffering man now living is WHITELAW REID, of the New York Tribune. Half-a-dozen newspaper men have reported recently that he is going to marry one of the suffrage-shriekers, and yet if he has ever let out the heart's blood of one of them for it, as you would naturally suppose he would have done, the fact has never been made public.

☞ The New York Sun says the Administration "might have shown wherein and wherein alone, the strength of the navy consists." But there was really no necessity for the Administration to do anything of the sort. Everybody knows that the strength of the navy consists entirely of ROBESON.

☞ In a recent lecture Dr. HITCHMAN asked: "Where is the religiosity of the anthropoid quadrumana? "Unless this Dr. HITCHMAN has a fondness for wigs, he will do well to remember that it was a too free indulgence in just such idiotic stuff that made JULIA WARD HOWE bald-headed.

☞ "WESTON is now waiting," it is said, "for the newspapers to tell him what to do next." The newspapers would cheerfully tell him what to do next if they were not afraid that his widow would come the day after the funeral and want to know what *she* must do next.

☞ Some of the Michigan papers think that Mr. FERRY will be defeated for the United States Senate on account of his lack of ability. If he should be it will be the first time a Radical Legislature ever rejected a man for anything of that sort.

☞ Newspaper notoriety has long been the life of JIMFISK. Since the newspapers have pretty well ceased to talk about him he is said to have dwindled away to such an extent that CORBIN thinks he could now swallow him whole.

☞ The Mobile Tribune, edited by Gen. J. M. WITHERS, has incurred the displeasure of the Montgomery Advertiser, which says some pretty rough things about it. But let the galled jade wince—our WITHERS is unwrung.

☞ There is but one vote wanting in the North Carolina Senate to convict HOLDEN. It is strange that the impeachers should want for a vote when in such markets they can sometimes be had as low as five dollars apiece.

☞ An exchange says "GEORGE WILKES has gone to Europe on a one-horse mission for GRANT." Very likely. GRANT generally sends an ass upon foreign missions, whether they are one-horse or four.

☞ Until we found out the other day that the natives of Australasia get rid of their useless relations by killing them, we could think of no good reason why Gen. GRANT should fatten so many of his.

☞ Senator HOWARD, of Michigan, is likely to be defeated for re-election, it is said, because he lives in Detroit. Why, Illinois doesn't even object to a man much who lives in Chicago.

☞ An exchange says "if there are any more of PORTER's letters in existence his friends will do well to destroy them at once." Unfortunately for PORTER, he has no friends.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Mrs. W. N. Haldeman says the Domestic Sewing Machine is the best she ever tried, as it is less complicated, will sew the finest muslin and the thickest cloth with equal facility, and can be easily managed by a child of eight years.

Mrs. S. Jones, Mrs. Harwood, seamstress, Mr. Allen, and Mrs. Williams indorse the statement of Mrs. W. N. Haldeman.

I have examined minutely every manufactured sewing machine now in use, and I greatly give the Domestic Sewing Machine the preference to all others for tailoring purposes.

J. W. SMITH,
Merchant Tailor, Main street, Louisville, Ky.

I have used the Singer Sewing Machine a great many years, but now I would fain give it up for the improved Domestic Sewing Machine. We never owned a machine that would sew such thick and thin goods with the same needle and tension.

L. LALTENBOCHER,
Tailor, Third st., bet. Green and Walnut.

I have been a sewing machine agent, and of all the machines I ever saw the Domestic is the most complete for all purposes.

D. H. HALLY,
Louisville Short Line Railroad.

The Domestic Sewing Machine is worthy of note.

A. H. LISER,
Main street, Louisville, Ky.

A Universal Remedy.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches," for coughs, colds, and bronchial affections, now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of many years. Its merits and extensive use have caused the Troches to be counterfeited, and we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against worthless imitations.

Temperance Men Admit its Utility.

No attempt has ever been made, or ever will be made, to disguise the character of PLANTATION BITTERS. It contains alcohol; and no Bitters that does not contain alcohol is worth a rush. Water will neither preserve the virtues of tonic vegetables nor render them active in the system. This is a chemical fact which no one competent to deliver an opinion on the subject will deny. Water tonics turn sour on the stomach, if they are not sour to begin with (which is frequently the case), and produce and promote indigestion, instead of curing it. Let it therefore be distinctly understood that PLANTATION BITTERS is an alcohol restorative. But mark this! it is strictly a medicine, not a beverage. It is to be taken in limited quantities and at stated times, like other remedies and antidotes, and therefore its use is in accordance with temperance law, as well as with that "higher law" which renders it incumbent upon every being gifted with reason to resort to the best possible means of accomplishing a salutary end.

☞ Sea Moss Farine, from pure Irish moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world.

☞ Pimples removed and the skin made smooth by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

The "Old" Domestic Sewing Machine.

I am old and rusty. I spend most of my time in a damp cellar on Fourth street, between Green and Walnut. When I am asked for, I am brought out of my damp retreat and put in operation. I have a large feed-wheel and one-pronged foot, which is somewhat crippled; but notwithstanding a price is put upon me of twenty-five dollars. I fain would accept of a permanent home and not follow in the "Singer" wake, because I rattle and produce so much discord. The Old Domestic Sewing Machine, Louisville, Ky.

☞ If you want to purchase clothing that is really good, go to Sprouie & Mandeville's, Nos. 124 and 126 Main street, corner of Fourth.

Pure Irish Whisky,

Jameson's celebrated old Dublin Malt Whisky, in kegs and demijohns, at Thomas Hackett's, 78 and 80 Sixth street.

☞ Sproule & Mandeville are selling good Star shirts at $2 50. Nos. 124 and 126 National Hotel buildings, corner Main and Fourth streets.

Guinness' Dublin Stout

and Younger's Scotch Ale, by the dozen or cask, at Thomas Hackett's, 78 and 80 Sixth street.

☞ Venison—first of the season—at Walker's Exchange.

☞ Best brands of old Kentucky whisky at Thomas Hackett's, 78 and 80 Sixth street.

Globe Flower Cough Syrup.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Globe Flower Syrup, in another column. This celebrated lung remedy is regarded by all who have tested its merits, to be the most pleasant and truly valuable medicine ever discovered, for the cure of coughs, asthma, &c. Like a true friend, the more we use it and know it the better we like it. It is pleasant to take, and, unlike all other cough medicines offered to the public, it contains no opium or any nauseating drug, and will not disagree with the most delicate constitution. We advise all who have disease of the lungs, such as incipient consumption, colds, asthma, bronchitis, &c., to try at once a bottle of Globe Flower Syrup.

Read the testimony of the greatest philanthropist of the age, Hon. George Peabody:

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA., Aug. 2d, 1869.

Messrs. Pemberton, Taylor & Co.:

GENTLEMEN—I am gratified to inform you that the Globe Flower Cough Syrup has been of great benefit to me. I have been suffering with throat and lung disease for some time, and the conditions of the most celebrated remedies on this continent, and can conscientiously say that it has proved so pleasant and beneficial, in my case, as your remedy.

With my good wishes for your success, I am,
Yours respectfully,
GEORGE PEABODY.

de22 eod tf

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, and not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the chill will not return periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills.

BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ Tape worm, head and all, removed in from two to three hours or no pay. Medicine pleasant and harmless as spring water. Reference to first citizens of Indianapolis. Address Dr. Mack, Indianapolis. ja3 o3

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. HAGAN, 114 Third street.

dec9 d30

Morbid Condition of the Blood.

This is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as scrofula, white swelling, gout, rheumatism, erysipelas, ulcers, chronic sore eyes, swelled neck, salt rheum, ringworm, boils, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, and eruptions of all kinds.

For the cure of these various affections, which are merely symptoms of a morbid state of the blood, medical skill and science have not yet discovered a Blood Purifier equal to the Compound Extract of Stillingia.

This great Health Restorer and Blood Cleansing Cordial thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor and bad taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy and perfectly pure condition.

The genuine is prepared only by PEMBERTON, TAYLOR & CO., Chemists, Atlanta, Ga., and each label bears the signature of J. S. PEMBERTON.

de29 dtf

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au9 d&wly

MARRIED.

SLATER—WILLIS—In this city, Jan. 1, 1871, by Rev. J. S. Scobee, Mr. WASHINGTON D. SLATER and FANNIE H. WILLIS, all of this city.

☞ Nashville (Tenn.) and Pine Bluff (Ark.) papers please copy.

DIED.

LITTLEHALE—In this city, on 2d January, 1871, GEORGE A., youngest child of H. N. and C. R. Littlehale, aged 15 months and 3 days.

His funeral will take place this evening, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parent, No. 749 Jefferson, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

WILLIAMS—Of consumption, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Jan. 1, 1871, Miss ELIZA M. WILLIAMS, in her 33d year.

Funeral services at the Chestnut-street Baptist Church on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 3, 1871, at 3 o'clock.

BOYLE—BESSIE, the infant daughter of Gen. J. T. and E. O. Boyle, died of scarlet fever on Jan. 1, 1871, at the age of 21 months.

INGLESIDE SEMINARY

1,532 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE thirty-fourth session of this English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence Feb. 1, 1871. Classes re formed Jan. 4. Circulars sent on application. de23 d1lexSu

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Body and Its Needs.

Considering the extreme sensitiveness of the human body, and that it is unprotected except by artificial covering from the action of cold, it is not strange that at this season it is liable to many disorders. The skin exercises a powerful influence over the stomach and bowels, and when its functions are interrupted by sudden chills that seal the pores and prevent evaporation from the surface, internal congestion is apt to ensue. The digestive organs never perform their offices properly when this is the case, and the waste matter of the system, which should be discharged in part through the perspiratory glands, having no other outlet than the bowels and the kidneys, constipation and a variety of renal diseases are more or less prevalent. Dyspepsia, where it exists, is also aggravated by these causes. The most effective preventive of, and remedy for, disturbances of this nature is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Acting as a stimulant and tonic, it rouses the stomach and the intestines, imparting to those important organs both activity and regularity. It also operates as a sudorific, by toning the vessels of the skin and permitting the free passage of exhausted matter through that natural sieve of the system. Being a mild diuretic, it gives a healthful impulse to the action of the kidneys, where there is a tendency to dropsy, and as a blood depurant and nervine, has a highly beneficial effect in rheumatic cases. It combines in happy proportions the tonic, alterative, aperient, antiseptic, diaphoretic, and antibilious properties requisite for the restoration of a system generally disordered, and has no equal as a winter medicine.

ja3 TuW&Fr&w1

Rosadalis! Rosadalis!

Boils, carbuncles, eruptions and pimples on the face, sallowness of the complexion, general debility, are brought about by an impure state of the blood. Rosadalis has been found to be a permanent cure for this class of diseases.

WILSON, N.C., May 11.

I hereby certify that during the summer and fall of 1866 I was severely afflicted with carbuncles—having had as many as 14 large carbuncles and 12 ordinary boils. I suffered so much from them that I could not get out of the house half the time for several months. Being induced to try the Extract of Rosadalis, I was entirely cured by the use of one bottle of that truly valuable medicine.

de24 deod1w W. A. DARDEN, Sr.

THE CELEBRATED

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. sept13 deod1yr

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

THE only real and positive cure for diseases arising from indiscretion. Balsam Copaiba and Mercury discarded; only ten pills effect a cure. They are purely vegetable; cure in from two to four days. The medicines given by quacks are Balsam Copaiba and Mercury. The first can be smelled from the breath worse than bad whisky, and the Mercury ruins the system. And, again, no person who cares anything for his reputation wants to be seen going into the shops of the venders of these disgusting drugs with which the afflicted are gorged. Male packages, $3; female, $5. Sent by mail to any address. OWEN & SUTTON, Agents, 84 Market street.

no27 SuTu&Thu3m

UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER

Removes superfluous hair in FIVE MINUTES, without injury to the skin. Sent by mail for $1 25.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE

relieves most violent paroxysms in FIVE MINUTES, and effects a speedy cure. Price $2 by mail.

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN

colors the whiskers and hair a beautiful BLACK or BROWN. It consists of only one preparation. 75 cents by mail. Address S. C. UPHAM, No. 721 Jayne street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. Sold by all druggists. no22 deod3m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. 1y31 eodly

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

Falls City Lodge, No. 376, A. Y. M. will meet in regular communication this (Tuesday) evening, Jan. 3, 1871, at 7 o'clock. Installation of officers. R. G. HAWKINS, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

Compass Lodge (No. 223) F. A. M. regular meeting this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clk. By order of the W. M.

ja3 1st&3dTuesm H. H. LITTELL, Secy.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Planters' National Bank,

OF LOUISVILLE,

At the Close of Business, December 28, '70.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$349,848 56
Overdrafts	1,815 93
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	200,000 00
Due from redeeming and reserve agent, New York	46,888 75
Due from other National Banks	5,188 49
Due from other banks and bankers	17,386 63
Banking-house	12,250 18
Furniture and fixtures	1,500 00
Current expenses	1,007 77
Bills of other National Banks	734 00
Fractional currency and nickels	54 10
Specie—gold coin	5,000 00
Legal-tender notes	47,478 00
	$687,469 32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$250,000 00
Surplus fund	17,513 79
Exchange, interest, and profit and loss	10,127 50
National Bank circulation—outstanding	178,500 00
Dividends unpaid	630 00
Individual deposits	124,268 82
Due to National Banks	27,139 35
Due to other banks and bankers	38,949 43
Notes and bills rediscounted	40,000 00
	$687,469 32

State of Kentucky, Jefferson county, ss.

I, J. W. Batchelor, Cashier of the Planters' National Bank, of Louisville, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. W. BATCHELOR, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of January, 1871. J. H. HUBER, N. P.

Correct—Attest: J. M. Duncan, Will Hughes, B. P. Scally, Directors.

Notice.

I HAVE this day sold my drug and apothecary establishment, situated on the corner of Third and Walnut streets, to Mr. P. F. Smith.

Louisville, Dec. 31, 1870. THOS. E. JENKINS.

P. F. SMITH,

(Successor to Thos. E. Jenkins, M. D.,)

DRUGGIST,

Corner Third and Walnut Sts.,

ja3 d1m LOUISVILLE.

NEW VOLUME AND A NEW TRANSLATION.

NUMBER 1,387 of LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, being the first number for 1871, begins a new volume, and contains the first part of the new attraction, "Seed-Time and Harvest, or During My Apprenticeship," translated specially for the pages of this magazine from the PLATT DEUTSCH of the favorite German author Fritz Reuter. The story is to be continued in weekly installments until its publication is completed. This number also contains the Poems of Shelley, NORTH BRITISH REVIEW; Rabelais, MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE; National Attractiveness, SPECTATOR; English Opinion on French Affairs, SPECTATOR; Great Girls, SATURDAY REVIEW; The Indifference of Animals to Speculative Truth, SPECTATOR; After Ten Years, CORNHILL MAGAZINE; etc., etc., besides shorter articles and poetry.

THE LIVING AGE is also publishing a story by George MacDonald, and promises to new subscribers for 1871, the last two numbers of 1870, containing the beginning of the story, GRATIS. A good time to subscribe.

The subscription price of this 64-page weekly magazine is $8 a year, or for $10 any one of the American $4 magazines is sent with THE LIVING AGE for a year. LITTELL & GAY, Boston, Publishers.

ja1 o2

NEW STYLES, REDUCED PRICES.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS

For Parlors, Drawing-rooms, Libraries, Churches Sunday-schools, Lodges, &c.

The most popular and widely used of large musical instruments. Elegant as furniture; suitable for secular and sacred music; not requiring tuning, or liable to get out of order.

Fifty Styles, at $50, $65, $100, $125, $150, $160, $175, $200 to $2,000 each.

☞ The Mason & Hamlin Organs are the acknowledged standards of Excellence among instruments of the class, having been awarded

75 MEDALS

or other highest premiums, for demonstrated superiority, in Europe and America, including the first-class medal at the

PARIS EXPOSITION.

NEARLY 1,000 MUSICIANS,

including a majority of the most eminent in America, and many in Europe, have given written opinions that they

Excel All Others.

(See Testimonial Circular, sent free.)

New Styles and Reduced Prices this month. An Illustrated Catalogue with elegant illustrations from photographs and full information, sent free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 596 Broadway, New York, or 154 Tremont street, Boston. For sale in Louisville by D. P. FAULDS.

no29 deod&w6m

LADIES, ATTENTION!

I HAVE just received a full stock of

Embroidered Edgings and Insertions;
Embroidered Chemise Bands and Yokes;
Linen and Cotton Trimmings;
Lace Reviere, Tape Trimmings;
Lace and Muslin Chemisettes;
Lace Collars and Sleeves;
Embroidered and Lace Handkerchiefs;
Corsets, Infants' Embroidered Dresses & Waists;
Also Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 00;

AT

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'

Cheap Lace Store,

de31 103½ FOURTH ST.

R. R. JONES,

TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,

No. 479 West Market St.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

HAS a large assortment of his celebrated "Montrose" pounds and half pounds, in assorted packages, which he respectfully invites the wholesale trade to examine before purchasing. de21 tuthsatm

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice to Water Consumers.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE WATER COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 1, 1871.

THE Water Rents from date to July 1, 1871, are now due. The rules of the Company require said rents to be paid at this office by the 11th day of the present month. WM. F. BARRET, Pres't Water Co.

ja1 d10

Rio Coffee.

1,000 BAGS prime to choice Rio Coffee now receiving and for sale at prices giving the buyer the advantage of the reduction in duty.

NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,

ja1 d3 Sixth-street street.

Norway Oats.

I HAVE for sale a few hundred bushels. Will warrant them genuine and sell them low. Address me at Farmdale P. O., Franklin co., Ky.

de29 d6&w3 B. T. P. ALLEN, Supt. Ky. Mil. Inst.

Painter's Hoop Iron.

WE are agents for this superior Hoop Iron, acknowledged the best made.

de31 d3 W. B. BELKNAP & CO.

Stove-rod Iron.

ROLLED expressly for this purpose—exact as to size, and finished round and smooth. In store and for sale by

de31 d3 W. B. BELKNAP & CO.

New Orleans Sugar.

44 HHDS. Prime N. O. Sugar just received and for sale by

de31 d3 D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.

Copper Whisky.

150 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by

E. HUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, bet. Second and Third.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Louisville Insurance and Banking Co.

THE annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Directors will be held at the company's office, on Monday, January 9, 1871. Stockholders will please bring their certificates for exchange.

ja3 d3 J. M. GLEASON, Secy.

Dividend.

THE Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company have declared a cash dividend of three (3) per cent upon the stock and stock liabilities of the company out of the earnings of the six months ending 31st December last, payable on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 31st inst., both days inclusive.

Jan. 3, 1871—d6 W. RANNEY, Sec'y.

Dividend.

MANUFACTURING & FINANCIAL CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 31, 1870.

A DIVIDEND of 5 per cent. on the amount of stock paid up in this Company was this day declared, payable on first six months' business on demand at the office of said company.

ja3 d3 HENRY DENT, Cashier.

Notice.

OFFICE MANUFACTURING & FINANCIAL CO.,
Jan. 2, 1871.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 31st ult., a call of 10 per cent. was made on the capital stock of said company, payable at their office on or before the 1st day of February, 1871.

ja3 d10 HENRY DENT, Cashier.

Dividend.

WESTERN INSURANCE & BANKING CO.,
LOUISVILLE, Jan. 2, 1871.

THE Directors of the Western Insurance and Banking Co. have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on demand.

ja3 d6 HENRY HURTER, Sec'y.

Dividend.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK, Dec. 30, 1870.

THE Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand.

ja3 d3 C. G. RODGERS, Cashier.

Notice.

OFFICE FRANKLIN INS. CO., OF LOUISVILLE,
January 2, 1871.

UNDER resolution of the Board of Directors, the stock notes held by this company are ordered to be returned to the makers canceled, the capital stock of the company now being fully paid up, and a return premium of 25 per cent. made to the marine policy holders.

ja3 d6 R. A. BROWINSKI, Secy.

Kentucky Department Life Association of America.

THE annual meeting of the Trustees of the Kentucky Department Life Association of America, for the purpose of electing thirteen directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Association, 48 West Main street, Louisville, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m.

ja1 d10 JNO. C. BONNYCASTLE, Sec'y.

Dividend.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, on the 28th inst., a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. upon the capital stock of the Bank was declared, payable December 31, 1870.

J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.

Louisville, Dec. 31, 1870. ja1 d3*

Notice.

OFFICE CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 31, 1870.

THE interest coupons due January 1, 1871, of the first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on presentation at the office of the company.

ja1 d3 S. M. ELDRIDGE, Secy.

Dividend.

THE Louisville Insurance and Banking Company has this day declared a semi annual dividend of 10 per cent., creditable to surplus fund.

THEODORE HARRIS, Prest.

Louisville, Dec. 31, 1870. ja1 d3

Dividend.

THE Masonic Savings Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand.

JACOB KRIEGER, SR., Cashier.

Louisville, Dec. 31, 1870. ja1 d3

Dividend Notice.

WESTERN FINANCIAL CORPORATION,
LOUISVILLE, Dec 30, 1870.

A DIVIDEND of 4 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 31st day of December, 1870.

de31 d3 JOHN B. SMITH, Cashier.

Dividend.

BANK OF KENTUCKY, Dec. 30, 1870.

A DIVIDEND of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been this day declared, payable December 31, 1870.

de31 d3 THOMAS L. BARRET, Cashier.

Dividend.

THE Bank of Louisville has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable to stockholders on the 31st inst.

E. D. MORGAN, Cashier.

December 30, 1870. de31 d3

Dividend.

THE People's Bank of Kentucky has declared a dividend of four per cent., payable to its stockholders on the 31st of December inst.

JAMES H HUBER, Cashier.

December 30, 1870. de31 d3

Dividend.

THE German Bank and Insurance Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. to the credit of stock.

Dec. 30, 1870.—de31 d3 PIERRE VIGLINI, Secy.

Notice.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 31, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at its Banking-house on Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871.

de31 dtd GEO. S. ALLISON, Cashier.

Notice.

PLANTERS' NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE,
December 29, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking-house on Tuesday, the 10th day of January next, for the purpose of electing five directors to serve during the ensuing year.

de30 dtd J. W. BATCHELOR, Cashier.

Notice.

FALLS CITY TOBACCO BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 27, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank will be held on Monday, Jan 9, 1871, at its office, corner of Seventh and Main streets, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 1 p. m., for the purpose of electing thirteen directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any business that may come before them.

de28 dtJa9 R. B. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

Notice.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. Co.,
LOUISVILLE, Dec. 21, 1870.

THE coupons due 1st January, 1871, of the mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on presentation at this office on and after this date.

de21 d12 W. RANNEY, Sec'y.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI, & LEXINGTON R. R. Co.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, Dec. 30, 1870.

THE Board of Directors have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 4½ per cent. on the preferred joint stock of this company, payable at this office on and after Thursday, Jan. 5, 1871.

W. H. BEYNROTH,
de30 d6 Secretary and Treasurer.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

THERE will be an election held for five Directors on Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m., at their office.

de30 dtd R. S. MOXLEY, Cashier.

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice.

H. D. NEWCOMB this day retires from the firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co. The undersigned will continue the business under the same firm and style as heretofore.

H. VICTOR NEWCOMB,
GEORGE C. BUCHANAN,
ANDREW BUCHANAN.

Louisville, Ky., Jan 1, 1871. ja3 d1m

Copartnership.

MR. THOMAS H. WEST, late with Bamberger, Bloom & Co., was admitted to a full interest in our business January 1, 1871, the style of the firm remaining as heretofore.

ja3 d6 NEALE & CO.

Firm Change.

WE have this day admitted Mr. B. S. Weller, Jr., as partner, and the business will be continued at our old stand, No. 214 Main street, under the name of WHITE, COCHRANE & CO.

Louisville, Jan 2, 1871. ja3 d2Tu&Th

Copartnership Notice.

WORTHINGTON ROBINSON is admitted a member of our firm from this date.

R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

January 2, 1871. ja3 d6

Copartnership.

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name and style of Gardner & Miller, to conduct a Wholesale Grocery and Commission Business, at No. 247 West Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, north side.

A. HENRY GARDNER,
NICHOLAS MILLER.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 1, 1871.

Thankful for the past favors bestowed upon us, we beg to assure our friends and customers of our appreciation of the same, and hope by prompt attention to business to merit their future patronage.

ja1 d1m GARDNER & MILLER.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Julius Dorn and Louis Barkhouse, under the style and firm of Dorn, Barkhouse & Co., expires this day by limitation.

Dec. 31, 1870. DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.

REFERRING to the above, I hereby inform my friends and the trade that I shall continue the Wholesale Liquor business at the old house, No. 11 Second street. ja1 d30 JULIUS DORN.

CANDIDATES.

Register of Land Office.

C. C. HOOKS, of Trigg county, is a candidate for Register of the Land Office.

de27 deod&weowtMay1

R. F. HARRISON, of Caswell county, is a candidate for Register of the Land Office, subject to the Democratic State Convention. no18 deod2m

For Attorney General.

Hon. JNO. RODMAN, of Franklin, is a candidate for Attorney General, subject to the Democratic State convention. so12 eodtf

PIANOS, ORGANS & Musical Goods.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.

D. P. FAULDS,

su24 deodtf 70 Main street, bet. Second and Third.

Heath, Smith & Co.

J. M. HEATH
T. L. SMITH

HEATH SMITH & CO. BLUE GRASS WHISKIES PURIFIED LOUISVILLE, KY.

Wholesale Dealers in

PURIFIED

HEATH SMITH & CO. OLD COPPER DISTILLED WHISKIES 1864. PURIFIED LOUISVILLE, KY.

29 FOURTH ST.

BETWEEN MAIN & RIVER,

Louisville, Ky.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 7, 1870.

Messrs. HEATH, SMITH & CO., Louisville, Ky.:

A careful analysis of several samples of your whisky has established its purity. It is WELL PURIFIED from Fusil Oil, free from all poisons and other substances not essentially belonging to this class of liquors, as mild of taste and rich of flavor, which qualities recommend it to all in search of a PURE article of liquor for medicinal or other uses. ENO SANDERS, Analytical Chemist.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 9, 1869.

Messrs. HEATH, SMITH & CO.:

GENTLEMEN—I have submitted samples of your whiskies, selected by myself from your warehouse, to a careful chemical analysis, and can say that I find them well purified from fusil oil, and entirely free from poisons said to be contained in much of the liquors of commerce. Your whiskies are mild and of good flavor, and I do not hesitate to cheerfully recommend them for medical and other purposes where PURE LIQUORS are useful.

Yours truly,
THOMAS E. JENKINS, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9, 1869.

San Francisco Assaying & Refining Works, W. H. RHEA & CO.:

GENTLEMEN: We have carefully analyzed the samples of Whisky marked "Rhea whiskies," manufactured and purified by HEATH, SMITH & CO., wholesale dealers in Old Copper Distilled Whiskies, Louisville, Ky., for Fusil Oil and the usual adulterations and impurities of whiskies, and fail to find any such impurities.

JOHN HEWSTON, JR.,
Chemist and Sup't San Francisco Assaying and Refining Works.

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

First Premium at the Georgia State Fair in ... 1869.
First Premium at the Arkansas State Fair in ... 1869.
First Premium at the Alabama State Fair in ... 1870.

These Whiskies take precedence wherever they are known.

Our goods are offered to those in the trade who desire a Copper Whisky strictly pure—no mixing—no adulteration—no poison—no addition of any foreign substances whatever. Druggists and dealers are solicited to call and examine our stock or send us their orders. Our prices are lower than those of any other goods of equal age, saying nothing about their superior purity.

HEATH, SMITH & CO.,

de18 SuTu&Fr3m **No. 29 Fourth street, between Main and river.**

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF FRENCH AND BELGIAN

WINDOW GLASS

French Plate Glass, &c.

WE HAVE, ALSO, A FULL STOCK BEST BRANDS

AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS.

68 Main St., bet. Second and Third.

oc18 deodtf

MEDICAL.

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c., a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases. GONORRHŒA cured in from two to five days. SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time. SPERMATORRHŒA, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times the whole charge.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know the many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients. FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured. FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—For all obstructions. Price $5. Best quality of Male Safes, $3 each—6 for $5. Medical Pamphlet sent FREE. Office, 184½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express. Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ja3 d6

DOCTOR WHITTIER,

617 St. Charles St.

LONGER LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS THAN ANY Chronic Physician, so successfully treats Simple and Complicated Venereal Disease as to bring patients from every State. His hospital opportunities, a life-time experience, with purest drugs prepared in the establishment, cures cases given up by others, no matter who failed; tell your private troubles. Consultation free. Send two stamps for medical essays. MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, sent by mail, 15 cents each, book for 25 cents, 100 pages. All that are curious, doubtful, or inquisitive wish to know, all about Self-Pollution, Prevention, Marriage. Every young man and woman ought to read it as a warning. The nervous, debilitated or partially impotent are scientifically advised.

Western Medical Institute.

THE unfortunate and affected man or woman speedily cured of any disease at the old Western Medical Institute, 137 Sycamore st., Cincinnati, O. No charge until cured. Young men restored to manly vigor by our sure and only remedy. All needing aid of a private or delicate nature should call or send stamp for confidential circular before noticing advertised quacks, their books and humbug medicines. The Museum of this Institute exhibits all parts of the Human body in health and disease. Patients boarded. Monthly remedy by mail $5. oc18 deod&wly

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething. PRICE 25 CENTS

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children. PRICE 25 CENTS

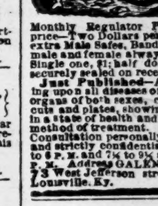
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages. PRICE 25 CENTS

It is the great Infants' and Children's soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Galen's Head Dispensary,

Established 1850, Chartered 1861



By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes. A speedy and permanent cure is guaranteed in every case undertaken, and at half the cost necessary under the old system of treatment. All medicines furnished, thus shielding the patient from exposure and extravagant charges for medicines. Also, agent for Dewee's Female Monthly Regulator Pills. Sent on receipt of price—Two Dollars per box. A fine assortment of extra Male Safes, Bandages, Trusses and Braces for male and female always on hand. Price of Safes—Single one, $1; half dozen, $3; or $5 per dozen; sent securely sealed on receipt of price, with directions. Just Published—A Medical Report, treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing 60 large pages, 30 cuts and plates, showing the condition of the organs in a state of health and disease, with the author's new method of treatment. Sent under seal for 25 cents. Consultation personally or by letter free of charge, and strictly confidential. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. and 7½ to 9½ at night. Sundays from 2 to 4 P. M. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 73 West Jefferson street, bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. au7

LAWYERS.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DURRETT, C. M. BRIGGS, Late Governor of Ky.

BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,

LOUISVILLE .... KENTUCKY.

THE above law firm, composed of Ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett, and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following named courts in Louisville: the Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court and the United States District Court, in which last named Court all matters in bankruptcy are adjudicated. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. With reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points for which business is undertaken, speedy collections and prompt remittances are assured.

We have moved our office to No. 105, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the courthouse. ja1 dtf

GEO. V. HOWK. CHAS. D. HOWK

G. V. HOWK & SON,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law

Office, No. 111 Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.,

WILL give personal attention to legal business of all kinds in the city of Louisville, and in Southern Indiana. de18 d2m

DRY GOODS.

FLANNELS.

20 Bales Blue Mixed, Black Mixed, and Red Twilled Flannel;
20 bales Plain Red Assorted Flannel;
25 do White do do;
20 cases Ballardvale do;
20 cases Blue Mixed and Black Mixed Plain do;
15 cases Assabet Plaid Flannel;
20 bales Yellow do;
150 pieces Opera Flannels, assorted colors;

20 cases Ellerton
10 do Nashua
10 do Clarion
10 do Hamilton
5 do Pemberton
5 do Naumkeag
5 do Arlington
10 do Massachusetts

Bleached and Brown Canton Flannel.

15 do White Rock Plaid Linsey;
10 do Park do do;
10 do Irwin & Stinson's Plaid Linseys;

Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
de22 70 and 72 Sixth street.

BLANKETS.

20 CASES 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 White Bed Blankets;
50 bales 4 to 8 pound Gray Blankets;
15 bales Red and Blue do;
200 pair fine Crib do;

Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
de22 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

DENTISTRY.

J. F. CANINE,

DENTIST,

And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 176 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja3 d3

MEDICINES.

The CELEBRATED

HOME

STOMACH BITTERS

Are Prepared from the Purest Jamaica Rum and Neutral Spirits & the Most Valuable Vegetable Tonics Known to the Pharmacopœia.

Prescribed and Indorsed

By More Physicians than Any Other Bitters in the World.

THE BEST TONIC, STIMULANT, AND STOMACHIC OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Every Family Should Have a Bottle.

Many of the Most prominent physicians of Louisville have examined the formula of the Home Stomach Bitters, and, without an exception, pronounce them the best article of the kind now in use.

They are not only pleasant to the taste, but invaluable as a recuperant and invigorator, imparting strength to both mind and body.

The following are some of the names of physicians who indorse and prescribe them:

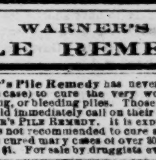
St. Louis.	Cincinnati, O.
L Ch Boisliniere, M D	E S Wayne, Chemist
E A Clark, M D	Chas Woodward, M D
Drake McDowell, M D	W T Taliaferro, M D
J C Whitehall, M D	J L Vattier, M D
Chas F V Ludwig, M D	L A James, M D
W A Wilcox, M D	C T Simpson M D
S Gratz Moses, M D	J J Quinn, M D
C Gericke, M D	S P Bonner, M D
Alfred Haycock, M D	J H Buckner, M D
C A Ware, M D	W R Woodward, M D
S H Melsher, M D	C S Muscroft, M D
Frank G Porter, M D	G A Doherty, M D
Hubert Primm, Pharmaceutist	G W Bigler, M D
	R H Johnson, M D
Enno Sanders, Chemist	S B Tomlinson, M D
	P F Maley, M D
Franklin, M D	D W McCarthy, M D
John T Temple, M D	G K Taylor, M D
Griswold Comstock, M D	Memphis, Tenn.
T Vastine, M D	G B Thornton, M D
John Hartmann, M D	Jos E Lynch, M D
John Conzelman, M D	W R Hodges, M D
Chas Vastine, M D	W H Purnell, M D
Chicago, Ill.	Sam'l J Bell, M D
G A Mariner, Chemist	J Murray Rogers, MD
Norman S Barnes, M D	Sanford Bell, M D
Jas V Z Blaney, M D	Paul Otey, M D
J B Walker, M D	Alex Erskine, M D
H S Hahn, M D	M A Edmonds, M D
T S Hoyne, M D	Allegheny City, Pa.
B McVicar, M D	D H Williard, M D
R Ludlam, M D	Milwaukee, Wis.
Pittsburg, Pa.	J E Garner, M D
O Wuth, Chemist	Pittsburg, Pa.
B F Dake, M D	Wm Clowes, M D
	Wm R Childs, M D

and hundreds of others in all localities.

For sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

W. B. KENNEDY & CO., Agents,

99 Main street, Louisville, Ky., and
1 17 TuSa3m 34 Water street, Cincinnati, O.



$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 300 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of blind, itching, or bleeding piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years' standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

DYSPEPSIA.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by all druggists. Price $1.

COUGH no MORE.

Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening, and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, influenza, catarrh, hoarseness, asthma and consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists in large bottles. Price $1. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great blood purifier and delicious drink, Warner's Vinum Vitæ, or Wine of Life, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public—far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the whites (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for female irregularities, and it may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price $1. Or sent by mail on receipt of $1 25.

Address 619 State St., Chicago, Ill.

ly28 SaTu&Th&wly

BUSINESS CARDS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, bet. Grayson and Walnut sts. ja3 dtf

CEMETERIES, GARDENS & PLEASURE GROUNDS handsomely designed and laid out by B. Grove, Cemetery Engineer, 20th st. ja1 dim

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

JOYCE & KARING Marble Works, No. 18 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 81 and 83 ... st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DORRS, Pr...

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 ... Main st., north side, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

GLUE! GLUE!

THE best No. 1 Glue, which I guarantee as such, is manufactured and offered for sale at wholesale and retail at the lowest market price. JOSEPH SCHWAB,

oc24 d3m Between Beargrass Creek & Reservoir.

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1871.

SMALL TALK.

SHERIDAN is to wed a Zanesville belle. Phil. was always a little Zany.

LITTLE Iowa boys wear cushions on their heads when they go skating.

COLFAX refuses to smile on New Year's wine, though he admits he's the Vice President.

A LIFE-SIZE wax figure of Eugenie, costing $8,000, adorns the show-window of a New York store.

AN Iowa girl took revenge by stealing the nether garment in which her lover was married to another girl.

THE country has evidently been given up to pillage. There are already 74,000 doctors in the United States.

ABOUT the worst crime in the calendar has come out at Detroit. It's "one of them Advertiser and Tribune almanacs."

MRS. OVERTURF, a Wisconsin woman, found the other day that her baby wasn't "tuff" enough to keep from freezing during a four-mile [illegible].

ONE Keokuker mistook another for a crane. The account says the shootee lost an eye, and his face looked as if he had sat down on a cane-bottom chair.

THE English residents of La Prairie, Wis., danced to the music of a coarse comb the other night. They of course danced to a number of familiar hairs.

JAMES PARTON's lecture is called "A Hundred Years Ago." If James had been as fortunate in its delivery as in its name, how much our forefathers would have spared us.

DR. J. MURRAY DICKSON, of the U. S. A., will be married on the 4th of January, to Miss Lucia, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of James J. Faran, Esq., editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer.—[Chicago Republican.

MISS NELLIE GRANT, who cried to come home from boarding-school three months ago, is now engaged to a young man in Covington. Four dress-makers and as many seamstresses are busy at the White House.—[Brooklyn Union.

A YOUNG dentist whose clothes were found on the beach at Long Branch last summer, and who was supposed to have been drowned, has turned up in Chicago, where he has been living on the proceeds of his $10,000 life insurance policy.

THE remains of George Peabody have been removed from the tomb in which they were deposited in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., to a vault in the family lot in the same cemetery, with those of his parents and sisters.

CINCINNATI will petition Congress for a Confederate cemetery if Congress don't give her the right to go through Kentucky. Except a Southern railroad charter, there is nothing in this world that does the average Cincinnatian so much good as an unobstructed view of a Confederate grave.

THE reporter of the Cleveland Leader says it's all humbug about arnica taking the soreness out of places. If it was warm weather he thinks he would apply for the position of zebra to some respectable menagerie. The Cleveland witches may soothsay as much as they please in future, and he will not molest them.—[Cin. Enq.

THE Jackson, Minn., Republic records the eternal disgrace of another protuberant middle name: "An unpleasant duty devolved upon Elder Hobart, at the quarterly meeting of the M. E. Church on Sunday last, it being no less than the formal dismissal of the Rev. A. Henry Simonton, the young and fascinating Methodist minister recently settled over the church of that denomination in Jackson. It appears that he had been guilty of numerous 'indiscretions,'—the principal offenses being the desertion of his wife in Maine, and representations in Jackson that he was unmarried."

THE Cincinnati Enquirer burlesques the "local chronology" business. Here is its record for January, 1870: "1—Stofer Moore resolves to live a life of abstemiousness. Total eclipse of the moon. 2—Stofer Moore breaks his virtuous resolve at the instance of Godfrey Ebenezer Martin. 5—Corner stone of the Newport bridge laid with appropriate ceremonies. Bolly Lewis makes a winning. 8—A member of the City Council taken home drunk. Inquired of his wife for suspicious envelopes. 13—James W. Fitzgerald resolves for the first time that Ireland shall be free. Weather windy. 20—Jack Connolly starts up the big engine at the water-works for the last time. Went to bed with his boots on. 28—Uncle Dan Wolf comes to the conclusion that he will run for a county office. 30—Uncle Jim Davis, of the Race street Varieties, blackmailed. A fight reported at Collins' Barracks. United States troops ordered out."

MRS. BELKNAP was a Southern lady, daughter of Dr. Tomlinson, who represented one of the oldest and most respected families of Harodsburg, Kentucky. She was a most estimable lady, and her death is deeply deplored by all who knew her. After the death of her father she went to reside in Keokuk, Iowa. Her brother was an officer in the Confederate army, on the staff of General Samuel W. Ferguson, and during the war was captured near Meridian, Miss. It was during her efforts to secure his release from captivity that she was brought in contact with General Belknap, who was a widower, and the acquaintance which was thus formed between them resulted in their marriage. Subsequent to that event she spent several seasons on the Rhine, and she was universally admired wherever she went during her sojourn in Europe. Her family has been predisposed to consumption, and after the birth of her daughter, some two months ago, her health has been gradually on the decline.—[Herald.

A TRIBUNE letter says this is the way it will be in Washington this winter: "Without meaning and without purpose, the gay votaries will whirl on this winter, like a dance of flies in the air; the simplicity of satin will overlay the shortcomings of grammar, clean bank notes disguise foul lives, jewels will shine, plumes nod, coaches roll, sumptuous splendor will delight the sense, music will lift the listener a moment above the sordid show, till hastening time hastens the rout that rushes, in one mad stream, to break midsea upon the rock of Lent. Then the devotee shall hurry from the ball-room to the early service at St. John's, cover her velvet with sackcloth, while ashes shall take the place of powder on her hair, and the apothecary shall set in order her little vials of posion, with laudanum and chloral to force the sleep that outraged night refuses to yield, with strychnine and aconite, and all the powerful appliances by which art has learned to circumvent nature. And a sallow woman, who this autumn was fresh from simple, kindly life, and who will have learned to eat arsenic, to bleache her hair, to lengthen her eyelids with blue lines, to enamel the veins on her bosom, will have it to remember, perchance with many a sting of memory besides, that she was part of an unusually gay season at the capital."

A CINCINNATI Commercial reporter has interviewed the folks at the National Theater. Miss Eva Brent, who sings operatic ballads and has a fine voice, was introduced to the reporter. She inquired if Nilsson sang here next week. Upon being answered in the negative, she said: "Well, you folks here are going to be disappointed in her." "Why? Do you mean agreeably disappointed?" "No. I mean just the other way. She is no more to be compared to Patti than I am, and that is allowing a wide margin." This last with a modest smile. "She is pretty and [illegible] looking, and her ways will take, but she has not the voice you will look for. You see I am an English girl [illegible] them all in my own country." "How will she compare with Parepa?" "Parepa!" was the enthusiastic exclamation. "Why, she has incomparably the best voice of any of them. I am a good deal after Parepa's style in a small way." "Do you mean in figure?" the reporter was ungallant enough to inquire. For Miss Brent is a little inclined to *embonpoint*. "Well, perhaps"—with a laugh—"but I meant in singing." "Well, what do you say to that little young Miss Hersee?" "Young! Why, how old do you think Rose Hersee is? She's —, if she' a day!" This was spoken with all the vengefulness of a true woman. But the good-hearted reporter, with a keen sense of a hereafter, declined to give the dreadful assertion in full.

Reduction on Teas, Coffees and Spices.

On the first of January the tax on all the following-named articles of daily use was reduced, per pound, as stated:

Articles.	Reduction. Cents.	Articles.	Reduction. Cents.
Teas, all kinds	10	Allspice	10
Coffees	2	Allspice, ground	10
Cocoas, ground	4	Pepper, all kinds	10
Sugar	1	Ginger	3
Cinnamon	10	Nutmegs	20
Mace	15	Cloves	15
Currants	2½	Prunes	2½

In anticipation of this reduction, large quantities of all these articles have been imported and kept in warehouse, to be drawn out for sale as soon as the reduced taxation goes into effect. Provided with this list, let the public test their grocers: The reduction of the duty has reduced the cost of all these articles per pound to the amount of the sum stated in gold, and, consequently, the retail price ought to fall with that of the cost to the importer.

☞An Ohio woman has sued her husband for divorce because he refused to believe in the damnation of still-born infants.

RICHMOND, IND.

Secret of the Growth of that Remarkable Inland City.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

RICHMOND, IND., Dec. 28, 1870.

Than Richmond, there is no city in the whole Northwest that more strikingly illustrates the importance of manufactures to the growth of a town. In its origin it certainly had, to an outside observer, very little reason to hope that its limits would ever exceed those of a respectable inland trading post. Its natural advantages were vastly inferior to those of many other Western cities, of which much less is now to be noted.

But it had that with which the poorest natural advantages may be rendered abundantly fruitful, and without which the greatest natural advantages are of trifling significance—a population of rare enterprise and superior intelligence—a population which, without any of those shipping facilities, now-a-days held essential to the attraction of manufactures, went to work at an early day, in the faith that the establishment of manufactures would attract the desired shipping facilities.

Of the success which attended their efforts, and which has given Richmond a name as a manufacturing point that is limited only by the boundaries of the continent, I give in this letter the most striking example.

In 1836 E. C. Jones & Co. established what might be styled the germinant point of the Spring Foundery, the name originating from the power used, which was a spring branch flowing into the White Water at the foot of Washington avenue. The building was a small, cheap, wooden structure, one story in hight. To this, their ranking establishment, which for some time made nothing but stoves, was added in due season another wooden building two stories in hight, to be used as a machine shop, and designed to do nothing more than supply the local demand for miscellaneous job work. In 1840 Jones Gaar and E. Hully leased power in this department and began the manufacture of wooden machines—looms, carding sets and the like. It will be remembered that there was then no call for the appurtenances needed for fulling, napping and clothfinishing. After the lapse of one year the making of wooden machines was suspended, because it was found unprofitable, and Gaar and Hully took a private partnership with J. M. & J. H. Hutton, who had previously bought out I. E. Jones, in the manufacture of engines and agricultural implements. It was prior to this change, in 1841, that the first threshing machine was built in this shop. That machine was the well-known "ground hog" of yore, and was the simplest idea of a power thresher, all the superior separators of the present day having been developed from that machine.

Hutton & Co. continued the production of ground hogs, with a fair degree of success, up to the year 1845, at which time they began experimenting on separating machines, of which scarcely less than a dozen different kinds, including the "Screen," the "Roller" and the "Traveler," etc., were tried at great expense of time and effort—money was not in the country to be spent. It was not till 1849 that a sufficient degree of success was attained in the separator to secure a sale. In that year Hutton & Co. sold one separating machine, in full payment of which they were obliged to take wheat, corn, and horses. The present firm now say that that machine, although one of the best of its day, was utterly worthless, and sold purely on the score of its novelty.

Meantime, in 1846, Abraham Gaar and J. M. Gaar, sons of Jonas Gaar, who had been working for Hutton & Co, at one dollar per day, asked that their wages should be raised to one dollar and twenty five cents per day. The firm, being anxious to retain these young men, but feeling that the profits of their business would not justify the advance demanded, proposed to give them an interest in the establishment. The offer was accepted; and shortly afterward the Huttons sold their entire interest to A. Gaar & Co., the latter firm consisting of A. Gaar, J. M. Gaar, W. C. Scott and Jonas Gaar.

Here I will relate an incident which to the young business men of this day will no doubt be interesting. When Gaar, Scott & Co. purchased the Spring Foundry (now called the Gaar Machine Works) only one of them, J. M. Gaar, had a cent of cash capital, and he had but ten dollars. After much painful deliberation as to the use to which that all-important sum should be applied, it was finally concluded to spend it for coke. Accordingly, a four-horse team was properly rigged up, hitched to a heavy draft wagon of the olden pattern, and dispatched through the mud, a distance of seventy miles, to Cincinnati, to return in the course of about two weeks with the fuelistic proceeds of every cent of money possessed by a firm which is to-day worth at least four hundred thousand dollars.

Having, in 1851, added a new two-story brick foundation to their establishment, and having greatly improved their water-power—the only power they used up to that time—Gaar, Scott & Co. continued their business with growing success and increased energy, paying special attention to separators, in the manufacture of which they soon acquired the reputation of distancing all competitors.

In 1853, the old Eaton and Richmond railroad, now a part of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton road, was extended to Hamilton; and from that time forward the progress of manufactures in this city was without a precedent in Indiana. Easy and quick communication being afforded with Cincinnati, it was not long till the amazing development of Richmond and of the country west of it superinduced the building of other railroads, including the C. C. and I. C. and the C. and G. E.

The Richmond manufacturers, thus provided with ready outlets to all parts of the United States, soon pushed their wares into all the great markets, and were among the most successful in contesting for premiums at agricultural and industrial expositions.

The present Gold Medal Separator of Gaar, Scott & Co.—so called because it received the gold medal at the United States Fair of 1860—is the result of this competition.

Throughout the whole of the past decade the annual sales of the matchless machine have not been by ones nor by dozens, but by hundreds. Wherever wheat is harvested on this continent it has been and continues to be in such demand that it is not a question who will buy, but who can procure? The unparalleled growth of the reputation of the industrial products of the Quaker City forced the enlargement and improvement of factories. In 1854 Gaar, Scott & Co. introduced steam power into their establishment, the water power being no longer sufficient.

In 1856 they built a large two-story machine shop, and every year after that up to the present have continued so to add to their capacity that now their buildings cover about three acres of ground, and comprise at least two acres of roof. Their full complement of hands, including molders, machinists, boilermakers (for they are now largely engaged in making portable and stationary engines), wood-workers and blacksmiths, is full three hundred. Were it not for the amazing versatility of the machinery employed in the wood department their labor force would have to number at least six hundred. Their trade is about equal to their business capital—four hundred thousand dollars—and like their business capital, is constantly and regularly increasing.

What a mighty growth is shown in this establishment in a few years—from ten dollars capital to four hundred thousand dollars capital; from half a dozen men to three hundred men; from a small, wooden building, with inferior machinery, to three acres of brick buildings, with the very best of machinery; from a mere neighborhood reputation to a great national reputation; from the little "ground hog" threshing machine to the peerless gold-medal separator. And all this within the space of thirty-four years. Such is neat, busy, progressive Richmond.

T.

FAIDHERBE.

The Commander-in-Chief of the French Army of the North.

Louis Leon Cæsar Faidherbe, now Commander-in-Chief of the French Army of the North, was born at Lille on the 3d of June, 1818. He was educated at the college in that place, entered the polytechnic school in 1838, then went on to the military school at Metz, which he left in 1842 with a lieutenant's commission in the 1st regiment of engineers. He served first in Algeria, where he remained throughout 1844 and 1845. Having obtained the rank of captain, he sailed, in 1848, for La Guadaloupe, where he acquired much colonial experience, and became inured to life in the tropics. Having failed in obtaining an appointment at Senegal, he returned to Algeria in 1850, where he constructed the outlying fort of Bou-Saada, took part in the campaign of Kabylia, under Gen. Saint-Arnaud, and also in the expedition of Gen. Bosquet to the Algerian highlands. The services he performed at the time of the disaster which then occurred were rewarded by the Cross of the Legion of Honor. At the end of that year—1852—he was, at his reiterated request, sent to Senegal. Here he soon gave proofs of remarkable administrative ability, and, after two years' residence, showed such knowledge of the needs, the dangers, the economy, and the practical policy of the colony that in 1854 he was made Governor of the French possessions in Senegal. M. Faidherbe now devoted himself to the fulfillment of the task he had so long wished to take in hand—the thorough renovation of the colony. He carried on a successful warfare with the Moors of Furza, but his principal warlike achievement was the struggle he carried on for some time, and over a great extent of territory, with the prophet El-Hadji-Omar, who had conceived the idea of founding a vast Mussulman Empire in Central Africa, and driving out all foreign intruders. He compelled this apostle of Islam to submit in 1860, and left Senegal to command the subdivision of Sidi-bel-Abbes, having been made Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers in 1855, and Colonel in 1858. But his absence was soon felt in the colony, his policy was not maintained, his instructions were neglected, and everything retrograded. On the 20th of May, 1863, M. Faidherbe, raised to the rank of Brigadier-General, resumed the reins of government in Senegal. Two years after, his health requiring his return to a less murderous climate, he took the highest command in the sub-division of Bone. M. Faidherbe has written much on the manners, language, and history of the African nations, as well as on the topography, geology and archæology of the districts they inhabit. He is a member of the Geographical Societies of Paris, London and Berlin.

☞The war of the medical schools has broken out again, and it promises to be, as usual, a bitter one. The Government of the United States has a large corps of examining surgeons employed by the Pension Bureau, and the Commissioner of Pensions has decided to strike from the list all surgeons of the homœopathic school. The grounds of this decision are, that all the surgeons should belong to one school, and that the homœopathic system is not recognized by the Bureau. The homœopaths propose to appeal to the President and to Congress, and may make it an issue at the next Presidential election that ours is not an allopathic form of government, and homœopaths have equal rights with all others to hold office, and to have their professional opinions respected.

BEN BUTLER'S HOBBY.

The Canadas in Imminent Danger of Annexation—A New Plank in the Coming Platform—The Programme for 1871.

EVERYBODY WILLING.

[World Montreal Letter.]

The annexationists have come forth, and the usual gentle process of proselytism, skirmishing in the press, corresponding with friends abroad, and sounding friends and foes at home are actively going on. I am enabled to state positively—reticent as are the parties most actively engaged—that the anti-colonial schismatics in England, the annexationists here, and their sympathisers in the United States, are all agreed that the next two years offer the best opportunity for achieving the

UNITY OF AMERICA

under a democratic form. They all count upon a certain amount of sympathy, or, at least, of indifference in England under the present administration, and it is not a little curious that advices from England to parties at Washington and here, independent of each other, should agree exactly in their definition of the political feeling in imperial official circles. They also count upon a certain amount of discontent and disaffection in Canada, and they are assured of sympathy, extending, if necessary, to substantial aid from America.

I hear it reported that advices from leading politicians in the United States unite in declaring that while

GRANT AND SUMNER BARK AND BITE

as to Dominica and southward extension, all sections are agreeing as to the propriety and necessity of extending their borders to the north; and that certainly one, and possibly both, of the great political parties in America will make the unity of the continent an essential plank in the

NEXT PRESIDENTIAL PLATFORM.

It is known to me that two circulars have been issued within the past week, directed to friends of annexationism in various parts of the country. One is in cipher, but refers, I believe, to sundry precautions, or some other confidential detail. The other, in full, reads thus:

MONTREAL, Dec. 23, 1870.

DEAR SIR: Your opinion is required at once and candidly upon the following subjects, paying attention in reply to the accompanying private circular:

1. Whether is it wiser, and for what reasons, to attempt moulding and directing public opinion in the Dominion, or to concentrate all our efforts on one province, to obtain therein a direct vote for annexation, it being understood that when such a vote is obtained our work is accomplished, and others will see the whole completed?

2. What province offers the best fields for operations? Why? What expenditure and labor would a successful campaign involve?

3. What guarantees do you think would be acceptable to Canadians, especially on matters of finance, tariff, religion, the judiciary, a civil service, cabinet representation, &c?

(If residing in a Catholic or French locality, please state feeling of clergy and private views of members and prominent citizens.)

4. What amount of money and how many votes can you answer for personally, should your province be made the objective point?

5. Give your views at length as to plan you deem best to adopt for such a campaign, the proper time to commence operations, and the time it would take to prosecute them to a successful issue.

6. If influential persons, or corporations, desired to assist us by labors in the United States, how could they best do so?

Please answer at length and promptly, as we wish to base our report on information elicited by this circular, and that report must be commenced by the 18th January.

Yours fraternally,
(Signed in cipher.)
647940445746.

I believe that some eighty copies of this circular have been sent out to leading malcontents in Canada, who are in pretty regular correspondence with the Montreal clique, who pretend to have some sort of an organization here, and who certainly take all the necessary precautions to keep secret their correspondence, however much some of them are given to blabbing, when giving tongue wins for them any prestige among the neophytes, who divinely imagine these men to be in league with the powers of the air, George Fawkes, Ben. Butler and Gladstone Smith.

Herewith I inclose, as a sequel to the Grant-Potter correspondence, a letter which speaks for itself:

BEN. BUTLER'S VIEWS.

[Confidential.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18.

DEAR SIR: I have read your note of the 7th of December with much interest, and am sorry that my leisure does not permit me to give you an answer more worthy of the great subject of which it treats than I can do.

THE TIMES ARE RIPE.

I can have no doubt of the correctness of your statement that the time is now come—both in view of the conditions of things in England, in America, and in Canada—for pressing the annexation question. We, here in the United States, are entirely united upon the question, and no party, in any change of political opinion, will be found opposing it. Indeed, one difficulty in making it a party issue is the want of anything like opposition. I think not only one, but both parties, in the coming election will make this subject a plank in their political platform. We have differences of opinion about extending our boundaries to the south, so that questions are raised as to the Administration policy of annexing San Domingo, but we have no question as to the desirableness or inevitability of the absorption of the provinces lying north of us.

A MATERIAL POINT.

Our Constitution so far guarantees entire freedom of religious opinion that the Catholic Church of Canada cannot hesitate to become a portion of the Catholic Church of North America. The two, when united, will be the largest body of intelligent Catholics of any one nation in the world. Indeed, in view of the troubles in Italy, it is not among the impossibilities that the keys of St. Peter may be transferred to this country.

ENGLAND IS WILLING.

I am assured, as you are, that England only desires a decent pretext to get rid of the Canadas, which to her are no longer a source of profit or an element of strength and power; hence the propositions of my speech in that regard were made rather for the instruction of the people of England as to what the intelligent thought of this country was on that subject. True, you have seen it very severely criticised by the newspapers, but you will remember that a large portion of the newspaper writers of this country are Englishmen, and most of the newspapers are in the interest of the bondholders and bankers, who take alarm at anything that may possibly disturb the nation's credit or lessen the worth of their bonds—so that it is peculiarly true in this case that the newspapers are no exposition of the mind of the people here.

HOW TO DO IT.

Now, the practical way of doing the thing which we desire, it seems to me, is to have some one province vote for annexation—either Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. That vote once passed, I am assured that this country will take means to carry out the Monroe doctrine, which with us is traditional, and make it effectual, and, one province breaking the ice and beginning annexation, all the provinces would follow and the Dominion would fall to pieces. I need hardly suggest to your mind that it would be much better to do the annexation in detail than in the mass, and if I were a Canadian desirous of effecting the object I certainly should turn my labors to one of the disaffected provinces. I think it would do good to have a memoir prepared, setting forth the exact state of feeling in Canada, suggesting from a Canada point of view the best means of accomplishing the object of annexation, how it is supposed the United States would take action which would aid annexation in Canada, what guarantee Canada might be supposed to require, and, in fine, all the details necessary to carry out the project, and to send it to me that I may use it in such a manner before my government as will best aid the enterprise.

I do not think an agent here at the present time would be of advantage, because he could not come here without making it the subject of comment in the newspapers, and they are marplots everywhere.

You can write to me confidentially at any time that leisure may serve, and your communications will be gratefully received. I do not send the present communication under my frank, but pay the postage, as you may not wish to be known to the postoffice authorities to be in communication with me. I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

How that letter leaked out I can't say, but I happen to have in my possession several others which I may make public when occasion suits.

CANADIAN VIEW.

I am given to understand that the opinion of the Annexationists here—and Montreal furnishes both brains and sinews to the party—is divided, as to whether Nova Scotia or Quebec offers the better point for insinuating the thin edge of the wedge. Some believe Nova Scotia is the paradise of republicanism. Annexation has been actually talked in its Assembly, and candidates who avowed openly their pro-American sympathies have made very good runs against the whole force of the government. The ballot, also, is legalized in Nova Scotia—quite a point. On the other hand the idea—bolder and more difficult of execution—is generally entertained that

THE CONVERSION OF QUEBEC

is possible. Montreal being the commercial metropolis of the Dominion, and Quebec the keystone of the political system, to turn this province would be to make a Sedan for monarchy in America. Quebec is Catholic and conservative, and its population is led by the priests. These same priests have thus far successfully maintained their ascendancy, repressing immigration among them of foreigners or "Gentiles," and doing with the people exactly as they would. Their astuteness, and the ignorance and political ductility of the people, have enabled the Catholics to control the affairs of Canada, and to secure for their church what immunities and benefits they would. If the priests could once be convinced that it would be to their advantage to annex Canada to the States, they would

CARRY ANNEXATION IN A WEEK.

From the very first it has been intended to endeavor to win over the clergy as a primary and indispensable step. To this end the assistance of the clergy of New York was to have been invited. But Mr. Butler's letter hits upon a point which has been under consideration here ever since the occupation of Rome by the Italians. Many Catholics believe it possible that the Pope may seek an asylum in America, and found a

NEW ROME IN THE NEW WORLD.

In Canada he would have over a million subjects, and, when the millions of the faithful in the States, Mexico, and South America are counted, it is easy to be seen that his Holiness would not lose in any way by abdicating forever the temporal throne and fixing himself in Canada or in the States as a spiritual prince. A preliminary meeting is to be held on the 9th of January, at which will be present a few of the leading Catholics of this city, and at this meeting is to be considered the whole question of annexation as regarding the Catholic Church and the French population. A second meeting will be held as soon after the 18th as possible, probably during the first week of February, as then all the politicians will be passing through here on their way to Ottawa for the session. This caucus will decide what line of action will be adopted.

I close this already long letter by briefly resuming the

TERMS

on which the Canada annexationists believe union possible.

Financial.—The payment to each province of the difference between its debt and the share of its American national debt it would be required to assume. This would amount for the Dominion to about a hundred and thirty millions. This might be done either by paying the interest annually for State administration, or by expending the amount in building the Canadian railway, and in opening the deep water route from Chicago to tidewater.

Tariff.—Free trade or limited protection.

Legislative.—Probably a seat in the Cabinet and one first-class mission during first term as the price of valuable services. I believe the general feeling would be for a permanent civil service.

I shall have a longer and more interesting letter to write you in a day or two, but close this so as to catch the mail.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

What German Union is Costing and How it is Viewed in Germany.

[World Berlin Letter.]

It remains for me to explain in what light the German nation views the King's elevation to the imperial throne. I find that out of Germany the King of Bavaria's offer is regarded as an expression of loyalty and homage, and an intended reward for an approved undertaking, and that the nation is in the same manner supposed to rejoice at seeing King William thus crowned with honors for his popular campaign. This is erroneous. A great party there is, of course, regarding the King's elevation as his personal triumph; and there are some who welcome the event as securing to Prussia the long-desired rule over Germany. But on the whole the matter lies very different. The soverigns of German States are anxious that King William should assume the imperial title, not as homage to him, but as an excuse for paying him homage. As King of Prussia he is their equal, to whom it is humiliating for them to submit. As emperor he revives a constitutional superiority, and, by the offer coming from his fellow-princes, even the old form of quasi election is preserved. The former emperors were considered as above the princes; and the traditions of the empire are still too well remembered to make submission irksome. The last emperor abdicated in 1806, and since then many attempts have been made to revive the dignity and office—the latest in 1848, when an archduke of Austria was elected Regent. As elected emperor, the most powerless prince took precedence of his former superiors and equals; the in truth vanquished sovereigns will now pay homage to the king, not as of force, but of choice. The nation, on the other hand, rejoices not so much in the elevation of King William to the higher rank as in the revival of an office that seems at least, and possibly promises, to establish a common and general country, the supposed groundwork for internal development. It is not the victory of Prussia but the regeneration of Germany that elicits such marks of joy as are exhibited. But, to say the truth, there are very few. Disgust at the frustrated hopes of the South German treaties, and weariness of the horrors of war, damp this joy considerably. The empire still looks more a thing of show than of matter, and perhaps disappointment at the blessings of unification failing short of what they promised to be, now that union is established, contributes to the discontent. On the other hand, while hundreds of thousands are waging war in France, each of whom may fall a prey to fight or illness any day; after thousands and tens of thousands have been killed and mutilated, and sadness and mourning have found their way into almost every German family; while business suffers, agriculture is at a stand still, taxes threaten to increase, and no promise of an end is as yet to be discovered—there is but one event which would produce real, heartfelt and general joy, and that is peace. Newspapers keep up a show of lightheartedness, but private life and business plainly betray the symptoms of impatience and weariness of a war, the first and laudable object of which vanishes more and more out of sight the further the German battalions advance, and that, thus deprived of its legitimate excuse, and as much of German union being established as can at present be hoped for, appears to be conducted for no end but conquest, which is not worth having in exchange for all the sacrifices it costs.

D'AURELLES DE PALLADINES.

Retreat of the French Troops from Orleans.

[Tribune Orleans Letter.]

Although d'Aurelles de Palladines took his men across the Loire and conducted the retreat very well, owing mainly to Orleans and its defenses, which were a *tete de pont*, holding well, the army was so disbanded, especially the infantry, that it would be impossible for it to be put together again, and make a useful stand by the time the Prussian army was upon its rear. The Prussian army marched straight through here, and firing began again yesterday forenoon and lasted all day. It is, therefore, to be supposed that d'Aurelles was still making a successful retreat, protected by some of his artillery, which was the part of his army which which had kept most together. Firing was heard again to-day, and it is said that the fighting was at La Ferte, St. Aubin.

In no place were episodes of war of a more picturesque nature ever seen than in Orleans since the Prussians have occupied it. Perhaps the most striking of these is the appearance of the beautiful cathedral. The magnificent porch, closed by a handsome railing, and the whole interior of the church, had been made a receptacle for 10,000 French prisoners. It is impossible to describe adequately the scene that beautiful church presented. When we entered it, it was impossible to discover anything more than a few yards off. This was owing to the dense smoke which filled the edifice like a thick London fog. The whole wood-work of the interior, such as benches, chairs, stalls, &c., &c., had been broken to pieces and used for innumerable fires, which were burning all over the paved ground, and around which the miserable prisoners were squatting, sitting and lying in every imaginable attitude and every variety of torn and disordered dress. But the most horrible part of this was the disgusting filth—filth which one cannot describe—which covered the ground everywhere, and produced a most disgusting stench. The organ was broken open, and men were strumming on it like savages who have found some unknown instrument.

D'Aurelles de Palladines was a good General, the best the French have had since the war broke out. What he has done, notwithstanding the want of success, is marvelous. The disaster itself would have been staved off, and, who knows, perhaps in time success would have been gained, if the plan of d'Aurelles had been carried out. Those who are the real authors of the disaster of Sunday last are Messrs. Gambetta and his colleagues. The lie they invented about Ducrot forced d'Aurelles to move forward instead of fighting in the position which he had chosen, the ground on which his soldiers of two months' standing had been drilled; ground which they knew, and on which they might have resisted for a long while. The move he made forward obliged him, when he got an inkling of the trick that had been played upon him by Gambetta, to make a retrograde movement. A movement of this kind is a great trial to good and old troops; it was too much for an army of recruits. Gen. d'Aurelles is 67 years old, and reminds one of Lord Raglan. Personally he is of the utmost bravery and coolness. I suppose he will now be made out a traitor and a coward by the men under whom he has tried to serve his country.

"The Reason Exactly"—A Patent Refused an Ex-Confederate.

[From the Herald.]

The Acting Commissioners of Patents has rendered an adverse decision in the case of the application of John B. Read for an extension of his patent for projectiles. He had worked diligently on his invention till 1861, when, on the breaking out of the war, he joined the Confederate service, and under that government took out letters patent. The projectiles were used largely by the Confederate armies. He has refiled his letters patent in this city, with an application for an extension, while on their face is the seal of the Confederate States attesting the fact above mentioned. Negative replies to all applications, without being in the shape of an official decision, were given at various times; but now, as Read inquires as to the truth of a report circulated that he has been refused an extension on account of his services in the Confederacy, the Acting Commissioner replies, "That is just the reason exactly."

☞A curious meeting of the local editors of the Cincinnati morning papers was held in the house of a notorious prostitute, a few nights ago, the facts of which are only just coming to light. The den is kept by Emma Pross, and it appears that she invited them, on the plea of furnishing the particulars of a robbery that occurred, and which the papers itemized. When these gentlemen arrived they were shown into a back room, and with eminent discretion they sat together with their backs to the wall. Presently their hospitable hostess appeared at the head of fifteen or twenty hellions and ruffians, armed with pokers and bludgeons, but quick as thought the scribblers dropped their notebooks, and substituted three good-sized revolvers, which they brought to a dreadful level, and advanced to the door, which they were permitted to unlock and disappear through without further question.—[Chicago Times.

☞Poor Theodore Hall, who seeks a divorce at St. Louis, has a tale of rare matrimonial infelicity to reveal. The wife weighs thirty pounds more than he, and, he says mournfully, "always got the best of me; she would strike me and knock me around generally." Once she knocked him down with a coal-oil lamp, and lamps and flat-irons were her usual weapons, indeed, though she some times varied to the use of a hatchet. He says sadly, "She was too sharp to show bad temper before marriage."

☞In Boston it is now the style for young ladies to be accompanied on the streets by their maids, a la Paris.

THE SURRATT INFAMY.

Why John H. Surratt Is Not Permitted to Tell His Story.

A PUSILLANIMOUS JUDICIARY.

[Donn Piatt in the Cincinnati Commercial.]

This unhappy gentleman is continued before the public long after he ought to be forgotten by the abuse that is heaped upon him by certain journals. Why he should not be permitted to tell his story, if he can find any one to listen, is a matter of some astonishment. Looking at the character of the journals, however, engaged in abusing him, one discovers the secret to be, I believe, that the revelations made by Surratt, in reference to his trial in Washington, are so damaging to the tribunal before which his life hung in jeopardy, and to the people engaged in the prosecution, that it is necessary to offset his statement by wholesale abuse. If this story is true, and we have no reason to doubt it, the conduct of the Court here, under Judge Fisher, and of the Government, as controlled by the prosecutor, was perfectly infamous. If Surratt was guilty of complicity with the assassins of Mr. Lincoln, of course the country wanted him punished. If, on the contrary, he was not guilty, the country desired that he should be acquitted. This does not seem to have been the spirit that animated the Court. It seemed determined to convict, regardless of evidence, and steps were taken to secure this result, that ought to damn with infamy forever every official connected with it. Surratt's counsel sought to prove that at the time of the assassination he was at Elmira. Of course, if this could have been sustained, it was not possible to convict him of having a part in the assassination. His counsel, to sustain this *alibi*, relied upon two noted registers, and one telegram sent by Surratt under the name of Robinson to Booth, whom he supposed to be in New York. One of these hotel registers and the telegram could not be found, and from the fact that the register preceding the one required and the register following were at the hotel, and that the entire files of telegrams were perfect except this one, the inference is conclusive that they were abstracted by some interested party. Of course this could only be done by some one concerned in the prosecution. The remaining register which the defense succeeded in obtaining Judge Fisher ruled out, upon the extraordinary ground that Surratt might have returned from Canada subsequent to the apparent date, and so registered the name. I doubt whether in the whole annals of criminal jurisprudence such a trial with such rulings can be found. A thirst for blood seemed to animate every creature, except a portion of the jury, concerned in this pretended investigation.

John Surratt was to be hung because he was John Surratt. The censure for all this falls upon the presiding judge. The infamous proceedings could not have continued a moment without his sanction. It is small wonder, then, that certain journals take up the fight and strive to distract public attention by abuse poured upon the head of this poor creature. Judge Fisher is yet in existence. He has passed from the bench he disgraced to a more lucrative position, where, it is said, he is now making his fortune.

The entire judiciary of this district needs reconstruction. Really possessed of the powers only that pertain to ordinary county courts, it assumes to itself a position, and reaches out for powers in a manner that is really ludicrous. I do not exaggerate when I say that the entire judiciary of the district is without dignity. One or two of the judges surpass the famous Dogberry in their decisions and the manner of their delivery. What the poor people of this district have been guilty of, that they should be punished in this way, makes a conundrum difficult to answer.

But, all considerations of propriety aside, this trial of John Surratt ought to be well ventilated and the shame of his prosecution fixed upon the men who engaged in it. The one remaining feature of the pure Government given us by our fathers is in the judiciary, and we can not guard it with too much care. To permit such scandals as this trial, to use the mildest term, to go unrebuked, is to demoralize the whole system; nor can I see why places upon the bench in this unhappy District should be made an asylum for decayed political hacks.

"MR. CHESTER."

Eminent Barristers of England Treating a Negro Lawyer "With the Utmost Consideration."

[Cincinnati Commercial London Letter.]

A somewhat novel scene occurred yesterday at the Old Bailey, namely the appearance of an American negro as counsel in an important criminal case. The case was that of a shoemaker named Leary, who was charged with murdering a man who worked in the same shop with him. He was defended by Mr. Chester, a negro, formerly of Philadelphia, who had as his junior a young Scotchman named Hunter. I was one of a large company which had been drawn to the old Newgate court-room—that small and dingy hall which has sent more people to death than any on earth—by the interest of the case; and it was curious to note the sensation when this very black man, with his white wig and his black gown, took his place among the eminent barristers, who treated him with the utmost consideration. Mr. Chester is a full-blooded negro, tall, well-formed, and with a sensible face adorned with mustache and beard. He has a good voice and manner, and uses excellent English, although there was a little too much "elegance" for the cold conversational style of the English court-room. It was his maiden speech at the bar, and the friends of his race felt regret that he should have had such a bad case to defend. The prisoner, Leary, had inflicted no fewer than seven stabs on his victim with a shoemaker's knife, and it was regarded as such a clear case that the Judge did not take pains to conceal the black cap which he brought with him when he took his seat. Yet strange to say, the negro lawyer, not by his speech, but by an adroit piece of examination, managed to save his client's life. It had been proved that Leary had a fight with the deceased on a Sunday night, and had been severely beaten by him, one blow received by a fall having cut his head so that he had to be taken to a hospital to have the wound dressed. He then went back to the house of the master shoemaker, where four of the men slept in the same room; among others the prisoner and the deceased slept in the room in different beds. The man who slept with the prisoner deposed that he saw him in the morning examining the deceased man's bed. The prisoner then went into the workshop adjoining and returned with a heavy file, with which he struck his enemy in bed. This afterward led to the encounter in which the prisoner stabbed the deceased. Now, the malice and deliberation needed to prove the case one of murder rested mainly on this examination of the bed by the prisoner at 4 o'clock in the morning. But the negro lawyer, who had some American experiences to make him keen about race prejudices, detected a certain animus in the witness (a Scotchman) against his client (an Irishman). On this dark looking point of examining the bed on which the victim lay, he subjected the Scotch witness to such a rigorous cross-examination as to show a probability that the prisoner had risen and gone to the bed in questionfor a purpose easier to imagine than to report, but one quite innocent. By bringing out this, and at the same time showing that the witness who had suppressed so important a fact might have colored his other evidence, Mr. Chester succeeded in inspiring the jury with a doubt as to the malice aforethought, of which they gave the prisoner the benefit. So the man escaped the gallows and got ten years penal servitude for manslaughter. It is doubtful whether the Confederate leader, Mr. Benjamin, who now practices at the same bar with the negro, Mr. Chester, has had any more salient success.

NAPOLEON.

Life at Wilhelmshohe—The Emperor's Intentions—Bazaine.

[Herald Wilhelmshohe Letter.]

The sluggishness which characterizes the events before Paris naturally reacts upon the company here at the castle. While the fall of the capital has been expected for the last three weeks, and at the latest computation was to have taken place at the close of November, it is now considered useless to venture any more predictions in a matter as important as it is uncertain, and, as if by mutual agreement, all speculation as to the ultimate surrender of Paris has ceased.

The Emperor enjoys perfect health and daily takes an airing on foot or horseback. There have been no arrivals of late at the castle. All reports about a second visit of the Empress and her presence here now are incorrect. It was Friday noon, when, during a walk through the park with several gentlemen of his suite, the Emperor spoke freely on the chances of his restoration.

"It would be quite well," he said, "if it were publicly understood that I never intend to remount the throne on the strength of a military pronunciamento, by the aid of the soldiery, just as little as by that of Prussia. I am the sole sovereign who governs next by the grace of God, by the will of the people, and I shall never be unfaithful to the origin of either. The whole people which has four times approved my election must recall me by its deliberate votes, else I shall never return to France. The army possesses no more right to place me on the throne than had the lawyers or loafers to push me from it. The French people, whose sovereign I am, has the sole decision." In the further course of the conversation the Emperor spoke very highly of an article contained in Count Bismarck's organ, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, of the 9th instant., respecting the de facto and de jure authority in France, and called it well written—"*tres sensé et tres adroit*."

Yesterday, at the occasion of mentioning to him the protest of some French officers who, in the Independence Belge, publish a declaration against the re-establishment of the Bonaparte dynasty, the Emperor related that shortly after the plebiscite of May, 1870, the Minister of War showed him a list containing the names of several hundred officers who secretly—and some few almost openly—had engaged in agitations favorable to the Orleans dynasty. The Minister wished to know what to do in the case. Napoleon, looking over the list, called the Minister's attention to the fact that nearly all on it were lieutenants, but few captains, and barely a higher officer. He then handed him a copy of a letter written in the year 1859 or 1860, by the Duke d'Aumale, wherein he counsels all adherents of the Orleanists to send their sons and the sons of their friends to St. Cyr. Being asked again by the Minister, some time afterward, what steps should be taken, the Emperor replied: "None whatever." "Thus," said Napoleon, "these officers who publish that protest do not deserve to be charged with having turned anti-Bonaparte on account of the ill-success of my arms."

I am also informed upon the very best authority that for the last ten years a conspiracy has existed with a view of flooding the French army with officers of Orleanist sympathies.

The new Bonaparte journal in Brussels, Le Drapeau, is supported by funds advanced by Count Bambeau, who gave 300,000 francs for a start.

Marshal Bazaine does not leave his house or room. He has not been seen outside for the last ten days. Some would have it that he left on a secret mission. This I know to be untrue.

COWHIDING AN EDITOR.

"The Black-Hearted Liar who Wrote That Article" Attacked by an Indignant Female.

[From the Cleveland Plain-Dealer, Dec. 29.]

The Leader office was the scene of a lively muss this forenoon. It was nothing less than a sanguinary combat between the stalwart local of the Leader, Mr. Covert, and a female soothsayer, "doing business" at No. 67 Broadway. Mr. Covert, impelled by a strange yearning to look into the future, visited the "parlors" of the soothsayer, and afterwards gave an account of his experiences in the columns of the Leader. The article did not entirely please the woman, and she stepped into the Leader counting-room on Friday forenoon, and expressed a desire to see its author. Mr. Covert was summoned. We have no means of knowing, but we think it safe to say that he "smelt a mice" the moment his eye fell upon the fortune-teller. But Mr. Covert was calm; there was a slight indication of cold sweat on his classic brow, and a boot-black who happened to witness the struggle thinks that the local's countenance was a little whiter complected than usual; but in a general sense we may say that Covert was calm. The soothsayer was a comely woman to look upon. She was clad in light marching order, with an umbrella under her arm, and evidently meant business. Skirmishing began at once. The soothsayer advanced upon her prey. Mr. Covert swallowed several times, as though a large potato stuck in his throat, but, aside from a slight attack of ague, was still unruffled. When she had got within three inches and a half from the athlete, she paused, and demanded to know if he was the "black-hearted liar" who wrote that article about her place. Receiving an affirmative reply, she gave him an opportunity to retract all he had said or abide the consequence. Covert at this juncture caught the eagle eye of his "boss," and saw there was no chance to mince matters, and therefore refused in guttural French to go back on the article. Hostilities then opened. Both parties were in good fighting trim. Mr. Covert tips the scales at about 140, and the soothsayer hasn't an ounce of superfluous flesh on her.

Round First—Soothsayer steps cautiously around Covert, and finally gets in her umbrella under the bread basket, Covert countering on her waterfall. Parties break away, and spar for wind. Covert goes for the back hair, but is neatly stopped with the umbrella, and gets a counter on the smeller. A clinch and both down; Soothsayer on top. Two to one on the woman.

Round Second—Soothsayer pulls out a toy-whip and advances on local. Covert comes up smiling. Beautiful display of billingsgate, to gain time. Soothsayer displays the most activity and science, but Covert is game and has staying qualities. Soothsayer makes a free application of whip to local's person. Another clinch, ending in fall. Covert stock going up.

Round Third—A repetition of the others. Covert on the defensive, and taking punishment beautifully, but unable to get home on the soothsayer effectually, owing to her science and spryness. At this point the ring is broken into by proprietor, book-keeper, three bootblacks, and the writer of the "original editorials," and the combatants are separated.

The battle was declared a draw, under the circumstances; but if Covert's suspenders hadn't given out, and the parties had had a fair fight, we are convinced that his superior wind and bottom would have made him the winner.

INDIANA NEWS.

A new Democratic paper is soon to be started at Newport.

The Indianapolis Evening News is doubled in size, and takes a quarto form.

Two Terre Haute ladies recently pawned their bonnets for a couple of drinks.

Henry D. Mote, of Richmond, was knocked down by a sleigh one day last week, and remained insensible three hours.

Some one entered the stable of a colored resident of Vincennes, named Purner, and cut the throat of one of his horses.

According to the Spy, intemperance is making fearful ravages in Rochester, young boys being frequently seen reeling along the streets.

The Vidette, in common with many of the leading papers of Northern Indiana, has commenced the year with the "pay in advance" system.

One hundred and forty teachers, principally "marms," were entertained at the Terre Haute House during the session of the State Teachers' Association.

A large proportion of the population of Lafayette are kept busy nowadays in explaining to the curious the manner in which they became possessed of black eyes.

About half of the iron has been laid on the road from Laporte to Michigan City. If the weather is at all favorable the last rail will be spiked down in less than 30 days.

A strange disease has appeared among the cattle a few miles east of Rochester. They die suddenly, and post mortem examinations fail to shed any light on the subject.

Mr. George Jones, of Tyner City, swallowed a sufficient dose of cold poison, recently, all because his eighth wife, having possessed herself of all his available funds, warbled off with some more congenial spirit.

An old man named William C. Robinson was picked up in the streets of Terre Haute on Thursday night in a fearfully battered condition. He said he was from California, has been on a visit to Crawfordsville, and was on his return home, and that he had been drugged and robbed of $150.

There is a woman in Valparaiso so much attached to her husband that she still lives with him, although he fails to cut the wood necessary to keep fires and cook his own meals. Such touching instances of affection are rare, and though the lady is not a skillful chopper she manages to get her darling his meals on time, with a dull ax, too.

At the regular semi-annual meeting of the Indianapolis Typographical Union, held in their hall on Saturday evening, the following officers were elected: President, John A. Kennedy; Vice President, W. H. H. Haynes; Recording Secretary, H. J. Feary; Financial Secretary, H. S. Gardner; Corresponding Secretary, John Schley; Guardian, E. Powell. The membership of this Union is now very large, and is one of the most prosperous organizations of its character in the United States.

On last Saturday night a little daughter of William Minks, of Indian Creek township, this county, awoke in the night and missed her mother from the bed. She arose and found her mother in the yard with a fit, which she was subject to. The child ran to one of the neighbors, some quarter of a mile distant, to get help, not thinking of her father, who was in the house in bed. When help arrived they carried Mrs. Minks into the house, where they found Mr. Minks lying across the bed in almost a frozen condition, with blood oozing from his ears and nose. Medical attendance was sent for, but it was of no avail. He died on Sunday night.—[Bloomington Democrat.

A Lebanon dispatch to the Indianapolis Journal says: "One of the largest and most daring robberies that was ever committed in this county occurred at this place Sunday night. The dry goods store of Fletcher and Jackson, on the public square, and in the business center of town, was entered by robbers and money to the amount of between $7,000 and $8,000, that had been left in the store, and clothing, dry goods, etc., to the amount of about $2,000 were stolen. The thief entered the store-room through a cellar door opening out on the street and passed up through the back door by using an auger and unbolting the door. The discovery was made about 7 o'clock Monday morning. The auger was left in the store-room, which is the only clue of any kind left to make any discoveries as to the robbers. The occurrence has created great excitement in this vicinity, and every effort will be made to ferret out the perpetrators."

THE DEAD OF 1870.

Distinguished Men and Women who have Passed Away.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

Leaving to each one the task of discriminating under which category to place the respective individuals here noticed, it is interesting to observe how busy Death has been with the distinguished of the earth during the past twelve months. Giving precedence to the Church, the first name on the list, as well as the latest added to it, is that of Rev. Albert Barnes, who for 40 years had filled a prominent position in this city as a minister, and in the theological world as a writer and commentator. Dr. Rowland Williams, of England, one of the most brilliant writers in the celebrated "Essays and Reviews," is another to be mentioned; also Bishops Calvin Kingsley and Edward Thomson, of the Methodist Church; Bishop Chase, of the Episcopal Church; and Rev. Dr. McClintock. Death has been more busy among statesmen of all ranks, especially in America; but among those of wide-world celebrity whom he has called away may be noticed Lord Clarendon, Hon. Anson Burlingame, Hon. Pierre Soule, Earl Mayo, the Count de Montalembert, the Duke de Broglie, A. T. Marie (of the French Provisional Government of 1848), P. J. Baroche, and President Salnave, of Hayti.

Literature has sustained by far the heaviest losses. Foremost stands the name of Charles Dickens, and next to it that of Alexander Dumas. Then follow those of John E. Reade (the poet), Mark Lemon (editor of the London Punch), E. T. Blanchard, Cyrus Redding, John P. Kennedy (author of "Life of Wirt"), George D. Prentice, Wm. Gilmore Sims, Captain F. Chamier, R. N. (naval novelist), Dr. Adolph Boettger (translator of Shakspeare and Byron into German), Edward Brayley (the antiquarian), Brough (the dramatist), Villemain, Miss Costello, Jules de Goncourt (novelist), Neumann (the Orientalist), Armand Barbes, Prosper Merrimee and Paul de Cassagnac (journalists), Holtzmann and Thorpe (linguists), and, "though last, not least," Joseph W. Harper, the publisher, of New York. In the department of art the world has lost Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt Richie (actress and authoress), Michael W. Balfe, Lefebvre Wely, Leigh Wilson, Moschelles, Straus, and De Beriot (composers and musicians), Joseph Mozier and Robert E. Launitz (the sculptors), and Daniel Maclise, one of the greatest of English painters. Mr. Maclise was engaged to be married to Miss Fanny Hogarth (the eldest sister-in-law of Charles Dickens), whose melancholy end—(she dropped dead after dinner)—has been pathetically alluded to by the great novelist.

The military service at home and abroad also mourns its losses; so does the naval; indeed, the mortality among the superior officers of our own navy has been extraordinary. The names of Admirals Dahlgren, Farragut, and Breese; of Commodores, Champlin, Ritchie, Boyle, Madigan, Carter, and Gardner, and of Captains, Meade, Robinson, and Harrison, will occur to every one. And in the army and the recent military service, there is to be recorded the loss of General George H. Thomas, McGruarty, Granger, Mower, Liddell, Ripley, Hall, Hamblin, Seebach, Leech, Brooks, and Hitchcock; and their adversaries in arms, Generals Robert E. Lee, W. F. Brantley, and J. W. Sanford. The mortality among distinguished foreign military men has also been considerable. The list includes the Prince of Salm-Salm, the Count de Flahault, Sir De lacy Evans; Marshals St. Jean d'Angely and Hess; Generals Lowestine, Guyon (of Hungarian fame), Chrulest and Douay, some of them belonging to the first Napoleonic Empire, some to the Hungarian and Crimean wars. Of foreign naval men, the only one known by repute here is Captain Cowper Coles, the architect of the unfortunate turret-ship "Captain," who went down with that ill-fated vessel off Cape Finisterre, on the night of the ninth of September.

The law has lost at least one distinguished man in our own country, the late Justice Grier, and two in England, viz., Sir Frederick Pollock (Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer), and Lord Justice Giffard. Medicine has had to mourn for Sir James Y. Simpson and Professor Syme, of Edinburg; Sir James Clark, Sir Wm. C. Hood, Dr. Bright, and Dr. Copland, of London; Dr. Cabarrus, of Paris; and Von Graefe, the great oculist of Berlin. The stage (in addition to Mrs. Richie) misses the gifted Lavasser, Leigh Murray, Lemaitre and Marie Taglioni. And of those who may be classed as celebrities, without being great, may be named Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, of Baltimore; Baron Nathaniel Rothschilds, of Paris; Richard Tattersall, of London (the great horse dealer); Rœder (the great dealer in champagne), and Greene (the English [illegible], immortalized by Dickens). In these days royalty comes last: There are the Guicowar of Baroda, the Sultan of Zanziba, the Dowager Queen of the Sandwich Islands, Leopold II. (the ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany), the Duchess of Berry, the Duchess of Saxony, the Prince Frederick of Wurtemberg, Prince Henry of Bourbon (killed in a duel by the Duke of Montpensier), and the Princess Marie Amelie, the daughter of the said Duke.

☞The Circleville (O.) Watchman says: "An interesting controversy is going on about the Logan elm, where it is claimed that Logan, the Indian chief, made his celebrated speech. Wm. Renick, Esq., insists that Logan was on the west side of the river, near Westfall, at the time of the oratorical effort, while James Boggs and others hold to the opinion that it was under the Logan elm, on the Boggs place, where Logan received Dunmore's messenger and addressed him in words of stirring eloquence. The traditionary Logan elm stands on the bank of Congo creek, on the farm of James Boggs, in Pickaway township, this county, and is still healthy and flourishing. It has a girth of about twenty feet and its spreading branches cover an area of over one hundred and twenty-five feet. It is said to have been a favorite tree with the Indians, and the belief that it is the genuine Logan elm has been the means of its sacred preservation. But while doubts arise as to the place where Logan delivered his pathetic address, there are doubts, also, of the authenticity of the speech itself, some being of an opinion that it is a piece of fiction, ascribed to Logan by Thomas Jefferson."

☞There is a tradition that, in its earlier days, a California paper appeared with this paragraph: "VVe have no vv in our type, as there is none in the Spanish alphabet. VVe have sent to the Sandvvich Islands for this letter; in the meantime vve must use tvvo V's."

☞In England all untitled gentlemen's cards bear "Mr." before the name. In the two universities it is customary to draw a pencil mark through this title when leaving a card on an under-graduate friend.

River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Henderson	TARASCON	3 P. M.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	4 P. M.

DEPARTURES—Jan. 2.

Gen. Buell, Cin.	Champion, Cin.
Sam J. Hale, Cin.	R. C. Gray, Cin.

THE RIVER continues to recede slowly, with 2 feet 8 inches in the pass down the Indian chute, and 4 feet 8 inches in the canal by the marks. The ice has thawed out considerably since our last report. There was but little floating ice yesterday, and it was thought that the river had gorged at some point above. The mailboat Gen. Lytle raised steam Sunday morning and left for Cincinnati, arriving there safely yesterday morning. The weather yesterday in the early part of the day was quite pleasant, with the mercury at 12 m. at 46. In the afternoon it commenced to grow cold, the wind shifted to the north, and the mercury had fallen to 36 degrees at 6 p. m. Navigation has again been resumed, but the prospects are not very encouraging for a continuance, as the river is quite low and the weather becoming colder.

The Gen. Buell departed for Cincinnati yesterday evening with a big load of cotton.

The Indiana is due at this port from New Orleans this evening.

Several small tributaries emptying into the Ouachita were frozen over at last accounts.

The Sam Parker and barges left Memphis Saturday with 1,600 bales of cotton for the Ohio river.

Freight rates from Cairo to Memphis are thirty cents for flour, twenty cents for bacon and lard, and fifty cents per barrel for pork.

The coal supply is at present the momentous question among steamboatmen at New Orleans. One dollar per box, and scarcely five days' supply on hand, is not a very encouraging prospect.

The steamer Tarascon will leave the Portland wharf this evening at 3 o'clock. Shippers and travelers will bear this in mind, and be down promptly at the advertised hour.

The coal fleet, which has been locked up in the canal since the cold snap, passed through yesterday, but, as the water is so low, they will not depart for the present.

The Sam. J. Hale, Champion and R. C. Gray came through the canal yesterday and passed up en route for Cincinnati. The Shamrock and Anna will probably follow to-day.

The wife of our clever and efficient wharfmaster, Charley Kremer, made her husband a beautiful New Year's present yesterday. It's a boy, and weighs 12 pounds.

Captain Cannon writes Captain T. F. Eckert that the Robert E. Lee, being too large for the Algiers Docks, he is compelled to have a side dock built to make the necessary repairs.

The City of Quincy is advertised to leave for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans this day at 5 p. m., and the Shannon to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock from the Portland wharf.

Mr. J. F. McCarthy has removed his office at Forsee's, Fourth street, below Main, and will hereafter carry on a general steamboat agency business, under the style of McCarthy & Co. They will attend to the shipment of freight in all directions, either by rail or river.

Later news from the Tom Jasper would seem to point to the inevitable destruction of that boat at the head of Liberty Island bar. It is barely possible, however, that she may float off should there be a rise in the river soon. Present prospects, however, for her look gloomy enough.

The amount of wharfage collected at St. Louis for the year 1870 is $93,981 22. The sum includes, besides steamboat collections, collections for lumber, wood and miscellaneous leases of the wharf. The canal boat season of navigation on the Illinois was of unusually short duration, and tonnage from the Ohio was very light.

A very destructive steamboat conflagration occurred at New Orleans Sunday evening, involving the destruction of five steamboats and one ship. Amongst this number was the new steamer John Howard, built at this port by Captain E. R. Perry, for the New Orleans and Arkansas river trade. She left here on her first trip the 17th of December last. She was insured in the offices here for about two-thirds of her valuation. Further particulars of this disaster will be found in another column.

The New Orleans Picayune of Saturday says: "We learned yesterday that, after the collision of the steamer John Kyle and the tug and brig, the Kyle was so seriously damaged that she had to be towed to the other side of the river. Some three tugs were at work all of yesterday pumping the water out of her hold. She shipped about twelve inches of water above her dunnage. The Kyle will have to unload and go on the dock, as on examination the board of underwriters does not think it safe for her to leave until she is repaired. The whole lower and starboard guard from her bow to the wheel-house is torn away, also the upper guard; she also had destroyed some two or three state-rooms.

"We yesterday paid a visit to the champion R. E. Lee, and Capt. Cannon informs us that he would have the deck ready by 4 o'clock, and that on Tuesday, the 10th of January, the R. E. Lee would be on the track again. In the meantime he has secured the Magenta, which boat will leave next Tuesday for Vicksburg."

The New Orleans Times of the 31st says: The weather yesterday, though cool and cloudy, was nevertheless more pleasant than could be expected. We hope that such moderate weather may continue for some time hence, as none better could be desired. Business on the landing was not quite as brisk as we expected it would be. There was a great falling off in shipment for the West, in consequence of the river being closed. But this state of affairs will doubtless pass off, and unusual activity will again characterize our levee during the first week of the new year. We notice that much of the freight has been hauled away from the upper wharf, to make room for fresh lots, while the lower levee still presents a blocked up state of affairs; the sugar sheds are full of sugar and molasses, while the levee outside is in the same predicament. Several of our coast packets during the past few days found it impossible to either discharge or receive anything. We understand that the captains of many of our coast packets are going hereafter to land their sugar and molasses at the new wharf, foot of Erato street; there is plenty of room up there, and as that landing includes the port of New Orleans, we can see no good reason why consignees can object to this measure, for our river friends can not afford to be detained at the main landing awaiting room for their cargoes when there is plenty of room elsewhere. We also notice that our city administration have modified the act entitled "An act to allow freight to remain on the landing forty-eight hours," from forty-eight hours down to twenty-four hours—half the time. This ought to stir up consignees to look after their goods in time, or else they will be sent into storage at their risk. This is a good act if it will only work, which we hope it may. We noticed yesterday that several tugs were alongside the steamer John Kyle pumping the water out of the hold. The tugs, we are informed, will save her. Considerable damage has been done to her cabin and guards, which will take some time to repair. The Kyle also lost her chimneys.

Our Correspondence.

The Indiana is now fighting her way up through the ice, which she met at Friar's Point. The following is her manifest:

Manifest steamer Indiana to Louisville—67 hhds sugar, 22 bbls molasses, Glazebrook, Grinstead & Co; 20 hhds sugar, 50 bbls molasses, and 2 boxes, D. S. Benedict & Son; 5 hhds sugar, J. F. Weller; 20 hhds sugar, H. C. Murrell; 10 hhds sugar, Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.; 13 hhds sugar, Loving & McGoodwin; 10 hhds sugar, 23 bbls molasses, Torbitt & Castleman; 52 bbls molasses, 1 box pecans, Moore, Bremaker & Co.; 20 hhds sugar, J. P. Torbitt; 33 hhds sugar, Branaim, Summers & Co.; 3 bbls oysters, N. Dunning; 1 case dry goods, Sherley, Wolfolk & Co.; 1 bbl syrup, 1 bbl potatoes, D. H. Davis & Co.; 1 hhd and 1 bbl potatoes, Phillips & Scally; 4 qr casks wine, Stalleup & Ball; 1 bbl potatoes, Hays & Cooper; 1 box sundries, Dr. Prettyman. For New Albany—12 hhds sugar, 74 bbls molasses, 24 bales dry hides, 246 bd's green hides, 5 casks wine, 3 cases sundries. For Cincinnati—167 hhds sugar.

We have seen a printed circular from the office of the Delta wharfboat, Delta, Louisiana, which announces that the following rates of charges will be adopted against steamboats landing and doing business over that wharf-boat: For wharfage, cooperage, advancing and collecting bills, on amounts not exceeding fifty dollars, five dollars; on amounts over fifty and not exceeding two hundred dollars, ten per cent.; on additional amounts over two hundred dollars, five per cent.

☞For River Telegrams, see 1st or 4th page.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 2, 1871.

There was general quiet in financial circles to-day, and we omit our usual summary of the money and gold and stock markets.

In New York, the artificial stringency which has existed for several days is giving way and some relaxation in the rates of interest is reported. The Tribune of Saturday says:

At the Stock Exchange some outside negotiations were recorded as high as one-eighth of one per cent. in addition to the legal currency rate, though the bulk of transactions was at the legal rate, and additional commissions of 1-32@1-16 of one per cent. on railway collateral, usually represented in the form of turning stocks. As the late intense stringency has been the result of artificial movements, it is presumable that the market, shortly after the first of the year, will react to its normal condition, when the disbursements of dividends, etc., shall come upon the market. Commercial paper still feels the effects of the high rates on call loans, and buyers of mercantile names are scarce.

Unfortunately for those who have been inconvenienced by the stringency, they can only look to Boutwell for the needed relief and remedy. Boutwell is the Grand Mogul who, by a flash of lightning along the wires between Washington and New York, gives combinations strength or knocks them into flinders. The New York Standard says:

It is understood that the combinations which have been made during the past week to "lock up" money, and thereby produce an artificial pressure, with a view of affecting the value of stocks, are to be continued during the first week of the new year. It is claimed that, as it will require more than a month for the various dividend payments of the United States, States, and corporations to find their way into the natural channels, the efforts of this wretched bear clique may be attended with some degree of success. But we have faith in the same wise policy of our Secretary of the Treasury, which so effectually destroyed the calculations of the gold conspirators of 1869, to check these operations.

The Secretary of the Treasury has fortunately the means within his power to interfere for the benefit of our mercantile community if their interests are jeopardized by this illegitimate traffic; and, by the acceptance of all the bonds which may be offered at the next Government purchase, immediate relief can be afforded to the money market, if necessary.

THE CONTRACTION POLICY.—The Boston Post, in an article upon the wisdom of contracting the currency, says: "The policy so wisely adopted, so unanswerably advocated by Mr. McCulloch, of contraction by gradual retirement of the treasury notes, was surely and safely leading towards a condition where specie payment could be resumed, when it was arrested by act of Congress." The New York Economist, in commenting upon the above remarks, says:

Of the various theories about resumption, none is more general or more fallacious than the contraction idea. It confronts us at every point, and constitutes the chief obstacle to a speedy return to speedy specie payments. It originates probably in the fallacy that resumption is only possible when there is a dollar in gold in the treasury to redeem every dollar of currency. As there is not and cannot be a dollar in gold for the redemption of every dollar of green-back currency, the brilliant idea occurs of reducing the number of outstanding notes.

It is not true that Secretary McCulloch's policy of contraction was leading us to specie payments. If this were the case, how is it that the gold premium has steadily fallen since the cessation of contraction. In Secretary McCulloch's time the greenbacks were worth only about 75 cents in gold to the dollar; they now average 91 cents. Yet the volume of currency is the same now as then. The fact is, all Secretary McCulloch's spasmodic efforts at contraction were failures. In every case a commercial and financial panic was the result, during which the gold premium advanced considerably. Mr. McCulloch played fast and loose with the currency, and after every contraction spasm he was obliged to relax, in order to avert universal bankruptcy. His experience should be a warning against any repetition of the contraction policy. If greenbacks have increased in value, it was owing to other causes besides contraction.

COMMERCIAL.

There was general quiet in business localities to-day. The sales of leaf tobacco were suspended, and as there were no telegraphic advices from Liverpool and New York cotton factors are not disposed to sell, and buyers are equally willing to remain passive. In the hog market but little was doing, and the views of packers and drovers were widely apart. The provision trade was also quiet. Aside from filling a few orders but little transpired. The grain and flour markets exhibited but little vitality. Merchants and business men generally were not disposed to put on the business harness, and the day was largely given up to holiday festivities and social enjoyments.

PERSONAL.—H. F. White, Esq., who for several months past has been extensively engaged in purchasing for Eastern markets some of our leading commodities, goes South to-day for the purpose of purchasing cotton, and will make Jackson, Tenn., his headquarters.

LOUISIANA SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The New Orleans Picayune of December 31st says:

The past week has been characterized by a very active demand for Louisiana molasses for shipment, but domestic sugars have not moved off so rapidly. The following table of receipts and exports shows the movements in these commodities to date, compared with last year:

	Hhds. Sugar.	Bbls. Molasses.
Receipts for the week	5,284	10,724
Receipts last week	7,653	17,457
Receipts week before	6,883	16,274
" "	6,230	18,896
" "	4,461	13,614
" "	3,713	9,896
" "	3,420	8,871
" "	2,049	6,070
" previously	2,206	4,801
Total receipts	41,409	106,879
Same time last year	31,478	84,523
Increase	9,931	22,156
Exports to date	4,518	49,222
Same time last year	792	30,556

These figures indicate a very gratifying increase over last season, both in the receipts and exports to the Gulf ports and coastwise, for these only are included in the foregoing exports. The West has also purchased liberally, particularly of sugar.

Speaking of the Northern demand for Louisiana molasses, the New York Bulletin remarks:

"There is probably no article in the whole list of groceries showing more rapid and certain sale than the incoming crop of domestic molasses, and each week's receipts disappear in a very few hours after landing. At the commencement of the season values were run down pretty low, but there has since been a gradual reaction, and though we have yet to receive a goodly proportion of this year's production, the tendency is still strangely upward for all good grades. A few years ago only a few dealers could be induced to handle this class of stock, but is now in almost universal use, and meets with great favor not only as a substitute for foreign, but in many instances is found to compete strongly with choice sirups both in color and flavor. Some of our city grocers a short time ago laid in stock with the intention of carrying it over until the spring trade set in, but so rapid has been the distribution to consumers that double lots are now called for in order to meet original views and to supply the current demand. About 3,000 barrels, arrived this week, have all disappeared, with none due until next Tuesday, and a portion of the lots to arrive have already been disposed of."

The grinding season is about over, and, so far as we can learn, there was not so much loss from the frost as was anticipated. In some sections, particularly in the upper parishes, considerable cane soured before it could be ground, but the total loss from this cause will be only about 5 per cent. More serious injury may accrue to the seed cane from the recent freeze.

The reduction of duties on foreign sugars, which goes into effect on Monday, has already been discounted, and no further reduction in the price of the Louisiana product is expected from this cause. Buyers in the interior have been pursuing the "hand to mouth" policy, buying only to meet immediate necessities, and the demand will be so active after the 1st that the previous prices will no doubt be maintained, and probably an advance may take place.

The Markets.

ALCOHOL—The market opened steady to-day at $1 90 per gallon in bbl lots.

APPLES—Are steady and in fair demand. We quote at $3 50@5 for fair to choice qualities, with occasional sales of extra choice lots at $6 per bbl.

BROOMS—Stocks are large, and we quote common at $1 75@2 per doz. The full range for common to the best brands is $1 75@4 per doz.

BAGGING—The demand is chiefly on orders, and sales are made at 27 to 28c. Round lots to dealers are quoted at 26c.

BATTING—Prices are lower, and we quote extra at 21@22c, No. 1 at 20c, and No. 2 at 15@18c per lb.

BEESWAX—Is steady, with a fair demand at 27@28c per lb.

BAGS—The market is quiet, and the range of seamless cotton is low. We quote 2-bu at 31½@35c, 2½ bu at 42½@43c, and 3-bu at 50@52½c.

BROOM-CORN—Is in light request at $55@80 per ton.

BUTTER—Country butter is steady at 18@25c per pound on arrival for common to prime. Western Reserve is steady at 30@33c, and choice New York Goshen at 40c.

BEANS—There is a moderate demand, and common white command $1 75@2 and prime navy $2 25@2 50 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT-FLOUR—Is in good supply at $6@6 25 per barrel and 4@4½c per pound in bags.

CEMENT—Is steady at $1 75@2 per bbl.

COAL—Is firm at $4 50 per load of 25 bushels, delivered to city customers.

COTTON YARNS—Prices have declined, and we quote for Southern and the best standard brands, 13½@15c for No. 500, 11½@13½c for No. 600, and 9½@12½c for No. 700. Carpet chain 30@32½c. Candlewick and cotton twine at 30@32½c per lb.

CANDLES—Are unchanged in every respect and steady. We quote full-weight star candles at 17@17½c; 12-oz at 12½@13½c, and 11-oz at 11½@12½c; tallow candles at 11½@12½c.

CHEESE—Prices are a shade lower for Ohio Factory and we quote at 15@16c; English dairy at 15½@16c; Tom Thumb at 24@25c, and pineapple at 26@28c per pound.

CORN MEAL—Is quotably unchanged. We quote kiln-dried at $3 50@3 75 per bbl. Bolted meal has declined, and sales are made at 60@65c per bushel, loose.

COFFEE—Dealers have reduced prices and stocks are accumulating. We quote the various grades of Rio at 16@21c for common and fancy grades.

Laguayra	20	@21
Java	24	@26
Ceylon	20	@21

COTTON—The market to-day was quiet, and no transactions were reported. As there were no telegraphic advices from New York, neither buyers nor sellers were disposed to operate, and we reproduce Saturday's quotations. We quote:

Middling	13½
Low middling	13¼
Good ordinary	12½
Ordinary	10½

DRIED FRUIT—Is steady, with a good demand for peaches. We quote halves at 10@11c, quarters 6@7c. Apples are neglected. We quote at 3¾ to 4c for fair to choice lots.

EGGS—Are steady at 23@25c per dozen, with liberal receipts.

FEATHERS—Are in demand, and good to prime lots readily command 68 to 70c per pound.

FISH—The market is steady, and we quote No. 1 mackerel, medium and large, at $23@26 in barrels, and in kits at $2 75@3 00.

FLOUR—We have no new features to note in this department of business. Prices are quotably unchanged, and the local demand is unusually active for the first of the month. We quote:

Fine	$4 00@4 25
Superfine	[illegible]
Extra	[illegible]
Extra family	[illegible]
A No. 1	[illegible]
Fancy	[illegible]
Rye flour	[illegible]

FLAX SEED—Is quiet at $1 70 per bushel for prime.

FURS AND PELTRIES—The following are the prices paid by dealers on arrival:

Prime Raccoon Skins		20@50c
" Mink	"	$1 25@3 00
" Opossum	"	5c
" Gray Fox	"	20c
" Wild Cat	"	20c
" Otter	"	$3 00@4 50
" Beaver	"	50c@$1
" Muskrat	"	5c
" Deer,	" per lb	15@25c
" Sheep,	" wool on	40@50c

GAME—Dealers are largely supplied with the various descriptions of game, and prices are quotably unchanged. Dealers are paying for quails on arrival $1 40 per dozen; squirrels at $1 40 per dozen, dressed; rabbits at $1 40 per dozen; grouse at $3 50@4 00 per doz; Mallard ducks $4@4 50 per doz; common $2 50 per dozen; wild turkeys $1@1 25 each; wild geese 50c each; venison 10c per lb for whole.

GINSENG—Is in good demand, and dealers are paying 68@70c per lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is firm at $1@1 10 for red and $1 10@1 20 for white.

OATS—Are unchanged. Dealers are paying 40@45c per bushel in bulk on arrival, and selling from store at 45@47c, and at 52@55c, sacks included.

CORN—Is steady at 50c for ear from wagon and store.

RYE—Is in fair request at 70c on arrival, and 75@80c from store.

BARLEY—Is quiet, and we quote fall barley at 95c to $1 15 per bushel, and spring 80c to $1 per bushel on arrival and from store.

MALT—Is steady, with a fair demand. We quote fall malt at $1 15@1 20. Nos. 1 and 2 spring at 90c @$1 00. Canada at $1@1 15, rye malt at $1@1 10, and corn malt at $1 per bushel.

HAY—Is steady at $19 50@21 per ton for the various grades of timothy from store and delivered on cars.

HIDES—Prices are weak, and we quote dry flint at 17½c, and green salted at 9c per lb.

HOMINY—Is in fair demand at $4 50@4 75 per barrel.

HOGS—The market was quiet to-day, buyers and sellers being apart in their views, and but little doing among packers. We note receipt of about 600 head from Indiana, and holders are asking $6 80@7, but we heard of no transactions at these figures.

IRON COTTON TIES—Are steady at 5½@6c per pound.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Is unchanged in every respect. We quote Virginia brands at 65c@$1 15 for the various qualities; Kentucky and Missouri brands at 63 to 75c, as to quality.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—Prices rule steady. We quote New Orleans molasses at 63 to 75c in round and jobbing lots; sirups at 40c to $1 15 per gal, and sorghum at 45@50c.

NAILS—Are steady at $4@4 25 per keg for 10d to 40d.

OFFAL—Is in fair request and we quote bran at $16@18 per ton; shorts $20@21; shipstuff and middling at $23@30 per ton.

ONION SETS—Prices are unchanged, and dealers quote top sets at $3 50; red sets at $6, and white sets at $8 per bu.

OILS—Prices rule firm, with a fair demand. We quote:

Linseed oil	90	@ 98	Gasoline	30	@35
Lard oil	1 15	@1 20	Bank oil	65	@
Lard oil, No. 2	1 05	@1 10	Straits oil	70	@
Coal oil	25	@ 28	Lubricating	20	@45
Benzine	35				

PEA NUTS—The market is dull at 8c per lb for prime.

POULTRY—Is steady and the market is well supplied. Dressed turkeys command from 14 to 16c per lb, on arrival and at retail; live turkeys $1 25@1 50 each; dressed chickens $3 50@5, and live at $2 50@4 per dozen; geese are in moderate demand at 75c each, dressed.

POTATOES—Are steady at $3@3 25 per bbl for peachblows, russets, and neshannocks.

PROVISIONS—The market to-day was quiet, with a light order demand, and prices are about the same as on Saturday. We quote mess pork at $20 50 per bbl, rump pork $15@16; we quote bulk shoulders at 7@7½c, clear ribbed sides at 10@10½c, clear sides 10¾@11c, bacon shoulders 10c, clear ribbed sides 12c, and clear sides 12½c; sugar cured hams at 16@17c. Prime tierce lard at 12@12½c, keg lard at 13½@14c.

RICE—Is quotably unchanged, and stocks are ample. We quote the various grades at 7 to 9c per lb.

STARCH—The market is quiet, and sales are made at 5½@6c per lb.

SALT—Prices rule steady and the market is well supplied. Dealers quote:

Large barrels at	$2 85
Small	2 10
Small dairy	3 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

SUGARS—The market is firm and active. Stocks of N. O. sugars are improving, but all descriptions of refined sugars are in light supply. We quote N. O. sugars at 10@13½c per lb in hhd and bbl lots:

Hard standard, crushed and granulated	15½@16
A's	14¾@15
B's	14½@14¾
Extra C	14 @14½
C's	13¾@14
C. Yellow	13 @14
Molasses sugars	9½@10¾
Demerara	12½@13¾
Porto Rico	10 @11¾
Cuba	11 @13

SEEDS—Prices rule steady. We quote red clover at $6 75@7 25 for round and jobbing lots. Sapling clover is steady at $7@9 50. We quote Timothy, $5 75@6 00. Clean Kentucky blue grass, $1 25@1 35; extra clean, $1 75@2 00. Orchard grass, $1 75@2 00. Herds grass $1 25@1 40 per bu.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Receipts are fair, and dealers are paying 8c for tallow and 6c for grease.

TIN PLATE AND TINNERS' STOCK—Stocks are ample and prices steady. We quote:

I. C. 10x14 charcoal, per box	$13 00
I. X. 10x14 charcoal, per box	15 00
Block tin, per lb	46c
Lead, per lb	9¾c
Solder, per lb	30c

WOOL—The market is dull and prices are nominal, with light receipts. We quote unwashed at 28@32c and tub-washed at from 45 to 50c per lb.

WHISKY—Highwines are steady with a fair demand and we quote at 87c tax paid.

Louisville Dry Goods Market.

With the commencement of a new year dealers have turned over a new leaf, and we notice goods have been considerably marked down, and from the list of prices given below we are confident buyers will recognize the fact that Louisville dealers are not to be undersold in any Western market. We quote:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.		Gardners	10
Cannelton	12	Arnolds	8¼
G't Western	11¾	Hamiltons	11
Anchor	11¾	Richmonds	10¾
Penn Mills	11½	Wamsutta	7½
Laurel Hill	11½	Gloucester	10¾
Macon	11¾	TICKINGS.	
Tallassee	11½	Conestoga, m'd	21
Tennessee	11½	do extra	26
Eastern standards	12½	Everett	25
Osnaburgs, 7-8	12½@14	Falls City	25
do 4-4	15@18	do A	25
Pepperell E, fine	13	do AA	30
do R	12	do AAA	35
do O	11	Minnehaha	30
do N	12	STRIPES.	
BLEACHED.		Amoskeag	20
Blackstone	13	Albany	13
Hope	12	American	15
Langdon, 36 inch	14	Jewett City	15
do 34 inch	12	BROWN DRILLS.	
Lonsdale	15	Stark A	13
Wamsutta	19	Pepperell	13
N. Y. Mills	20	Laconia	13
Pepperell 8-4	25	Winthrop	13
do 7-4	32	DENIMS.	
do 9-4	40	Ogden A brown	16
do 10-4	45	Albany blue	15
WORSTED BRAIDS.		Amoskeag	25
Common colors	30	GINGHAMS.	
High colors	45	Glasgow	15
CANTON FLANNEL.		Lancaster	16
Hamilton brown	18	Hartford	15
Amoskeag	20	Scotch	22 @30
CAMBRICS.		CORSET JEANS.	
Paper	9¼@10¼	Bates	10
Glazed	7 @ 8¼	Pepperell	15
PRINTS.		Amoskeag	15
Allens	10¾	do sateen	15
Amoskeag	9	SPOOL COTTON.	
Cocheco	11¼	Clark's 6-cord	80
Dunnels A	11	do enameled	50
Lon. mourning	10½	Stafford Bros	37
Merrimac D	11	Brooks	75
do W	12	Green & Daniels	40
do chintz	11	Stewart's	40
Pacific	11	J. & P. Coats	80
Spragues fancy	10¾	Hadley	75
do frock	11½	Willimantic, 6 cd	70
Bedford	7½	do enameled	40
American	10¾	JEANS.	
Dunnels fancy	11	Kentucky	40@60
		Eastern	15@35

Horse and Mule Market.

The following is a list of horses and mules sold at the auction and sales stables of Moore & Rucker, No. 236 Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, for the week ending Friday, December 30th, 1870, at which place is a large lot to be sold the ensuing week:

Brown mare $65, brown horse $30, spring wagon $43, black horse $40, yellow horse $11 50, bay mare $30, black horse $15, brown mare $98, dun horse $49 50, bay horse $88 50, dun horse $50, bay horse $80, bay mare $44, spring wagon $13 50, dun mare $48 50, sorrel horse $63. Sales every morning at 10 o'clock. David A. Peters, auctioneer.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Four trains daily.

Leave.		Arrive.
3:10 A.M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:20 P.M.
8:30 A.M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:15 P.M.
3:55 P.M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:30 P.M.
11.20 P.M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:25 A.M.
5:55 A.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:40 P.M.
3.30 P.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:55 A.M.
4:55 P.M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:05 A.M.

Round trip tickets to Covington and Cincinnati at reduced rates.

SHELBY RAILROAD VIA SHORT-LINE.

Leave.	Sundays excepted.	Arrive.
3:55 P.M.	Express (Daily)	11:10 A.M.
8:30 A.M.	Mixed Train (Daily)	6:40 P.M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

9 00 A.M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:50 P.M.
6:45 P.M.	No. 3 Memphis & N.O. Exp. (Daily.)	8:00 A.M.
12:30 A.M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:40 P.M.
8.25 A.M.	No. 13 Livingston Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:10 P.M.
3.30 P.M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:35 A.M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
8:35 A.M.	No. 13, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:15 A.M.
2:30 P.M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	1:40 P.M.
11 20 P.M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	11:55 P.M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:40 P.M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
8:15 A.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:30 A.M.
3:15 P.M.	Cincinnati (Daily except Sunday.)	1:30 P.M.
5:10 P.M.	St. Louis (Daily.)	8:45 P.M.
1:00 P.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:45 P.M.

Sunday train 5:00 p. m. through to St. Louis and Cincinnati.

A special train for St. Louis leaves at 5:05 p. m. daily, and a special train for Cincinnati at 3:15 p. m. daily, except on Sundays, when it runs on the time of the St. Louis special.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Morning Mail Boat	3:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Evening Express	5:00 A.M.	4:00 P.M.
On Sunday		5:00 P.M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE, CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN. TICKETS TO THE EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH
may2dtf

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1871

Notice to City Yearly Subscribers.

To avoid mistakes and complications, we find it necessary to transfer the entire delivery and collection for daily subscriptions in the city to the carriers. They will, hereafter, make all collections, and will alone be responsible for the delivery of the paper. Parties who do not wish to be annoyed by frequent calls from the carriers, can pay in advance at our counting-room for such length of time as they may elect, and for that time we will be responsible for the prompt delivery of the paper. Those who do not so pay will be called on by the carriers; but no bills for daily subscriptions in the city will hereafter be sent out or collected by this office. Those who do not wish to pay to the carrier must call and pay in advance at our counting-room, or they will not get the paper.

HEART AFFINITIES.

Professor O. S. Fowler's Lecture on Love, Courtship, Selection and Marriage.

"MIGHTY INTERESTING READING."

Weisiger Hall was filled almost to entirely last night with an audience of fair ladies and gallant men, whose faces were lighted up in eager anticipation of what Professor Fowler had to say of love, courtship and marriage. The lecture was of great length, and we are unable to give more than a brief abstract of it. After referring to the subject of love, at some length, and its various influences, he came to the consideration of the selection of conjugal companions, and said, in substance:

The true basis of love and selection is similarity. Nature must keep her genera and species apart. If the lion and the lamb were to amalgamate, their species would be spoiled. You never knew much happiness to exist between a white man and an Indian squaw, because their tastes are so different. The savage man should marry the savage woman, the Turk should marry a Turk, the Christian a Christian, etc. Not only so, but the same kind of Christian, the Baptist a Baptist, the Campbellite a Campbellite, and the Know Nothing a Know Nothing. [Laughter.] I appeal to you to know if, when you love, you do not love [illegible] sympathy with you? There are of course some exceptions. [illegible] a long, lean, lank Mr. Stork married to a thick, heavy, plump Miss Partridge. Then you find the heavy, coarse-grained elephant married to the fine, nervous and susceptible angel. This is well, because her over-vitality is exhausted by his powerful animal nature, and their offspring is better than they. This is a point well worth your consideration, for no sin is so great as that of cursing your children with poor bodies by an ill-advised marriage. Wherein you are medium in any respect you may marry medium, but wherein you are extreme in any temperament or predisposition, marry your opposite. If your hair is a bright red, marry a black-haired woman. If it is medium, you may marry a shade darker, but if your hair curls, don't marry a lady who has curls unless they can be easily taken off. [Laughter.] I think I have made this so plain who is, and who is not adapted to you, and this is the most important problem of your life. Men are always the poorest judges of themselves. The conceited man is the last to find out his conceit, and the humble man the last to realize his humility.

"Oh, was some power the giftie gie us
To see oursel's as others see us."

Phrenology teaches this; there is nothing more valuable than a knowledge of one's self.

To you, young men, I would say, ascertain whether or not your lady-love can make good bread, for if she can't you will have to eat a great deal of cough; and, if so, it will be no great matter, for it will only be dough-heads eating dough. [Laughter.] The plain fact is that bread has to be baked, and you can draw your inference. Then again see to it that your lady-love is healthy. There are two causes of the female weaknesses of to-day. First, fashionable habits; and here I would say, girls, be healthy first, and then just as fashionable as you please. Another is female boarding schools. They take our daughters and pack them between brick and mortar walls, and tell them they must not romp or take exercise, because it is not ladylike, and many of them are literally educated to death. The great want of American society is robust, healthy mothers, and the longer you live the truer you will find this remark. The first element of a wife is womanliness, and the first element of a husband is manliness. With them, you have all; without them, you have nothing. Young ladies, you may take it as a fixed fact that if your beau is capable of mistreating his washerwoman he will treat you the same way.

In courtship, the first great error of young folks is that they court by the quarter. They love here a little and there a little, whereas the first law of true love is permanency. A man may love his wife ever so much, but if he dallies with other women it will kill this love for the wife or her love will kill the other; it is impossible for a man to love two women at the same time. Now when you whispered love to your sweetheart, was it not an exclusive love? Suppose a lover says, Kate, I love you for this, that or the other, but I love Lotta for something else; what does Kate say? Why, she tells him, "away with your love; I don't want it." Be careful when you begin to love, and unless marriage is your object, do not continue it. Young man, don't dare to call out the affections of a young lady unless you can make her your wife. Her love is her life, and you have no business with it, unless she is your prospective wife. It is a dangerous thing to trifle with a girl's affections, and there is [illegible] much action about broken hearts as you may imagine. A lady, Mrs. Ayers, had two pigeons which she kept in one cage with only [illegible] between them, and when one of them was taken away the other flew about its prison in great distress, and finally fell down dead, and a subsequent examination showed that its heart was actually burst in twain. So of a young lady who was disappointed in love. She refused to marry, and lived a life of devotion to her first love, though she was years in recovering from the shock of her disappointment. At her death she requested that a post mortem examination be made, and that post mortem showed that there had been an actual sundering of the heart. I tell you that broken hearts are not entirely figurative, but if they were, you should not trifle with the affections of any one, and thus do them a wrong which can never be remedied. But you say, Professor, I cannot be decently polite to the ladies without being involved in a love affair. Well, I tell you, no young lady under twenty-one ever gave her love unsolicited; and here I will tell you a story. A young Hoosier once said to a Hoosieress, "Sal, is there anybody courtin' you now?" meaning thereby to inquire whether or not his addresses were acceptable. And Sal replies, "Well, Sam, there is one fellow sorter courtin' and sorter not; but I reckon it is more sorter not than sorter"—as much as to say, come on if you like. Let me advise you not to do your courting "kinder sorter." Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Again, if you have to marry the whole family in order to get your sweetheart, let me tell you that the old folks will interfere, and I advise you to open the doors and windows and tell them that their room is better than their company. By all means stick to your wife. If, as is often the case, there is a sister who is jealous of the attentions which are given to the wife, instead of the sister, and she interferes by pointing out what she considers a fault, and says your wife is not such a pink of perfection after all, that sister deserves pitching out of a second-story window head first.

The Professor concluded his lecture and invited nominations from the audience for test examinations, and upon such nominations, Rev. J. M. Weaver and Dr. W. H. Shadoan were invited upon the stage, and Professor Fowler examined their heads and gave such delineations of their characters and temperament as gave eminent satisfaction to his audience.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees Last Night—Mr. W. H. Bartholomew Elected Principal of the Eighth-ward School—The Southern School History, &c., &c.

The School Board met last night, and the President and Vice President being absent, Mr. Kinney presided. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, and called the roll.

Mr. Carpenter moved that a few appointments be made, and the Board adjourn until next Monday. Lost.

The Committee on Finance reported expenses for the month of December at $2,901 50, which was amended by a bill asking that $500 be allowed for improvements on the California school, which was adopted with the amendment.

The Committee on Buildings reported in favor of receiving the work from Mr. Muscroft on the California school, which was adopted.

The Committee on Intermediate Schools received the resignation of Mr. Samuel Williams, principal of the Eighth ward.

The resignation of Mr. Bartholomew, of the Third-ward school, was received.

Mr. Carpenter nominated Mr. Bartholomew for principal of the Eighth ward, whose election was then declared unanimous.

A motion to teach the fourth and fifth grades in the Shipp-street school was adopted.

Mr. Drysdale called the attention of the board to the fact that there are 1,100 pupils in the Tenth ward confined to twelve small rooms, and offered the following:

Resolved, That $2,500 be set apart for the purpose of building another school-house in the Tenth ward.

Referred to Building Committee.

Mr. Kinney moved that the petition of Dr. Thos. J. Griffiths, asking that his son be excused from studying McDonald's history, be granted.

Mr. Drysdale moved that the study of history in the public schools be suspended for the balance of the scholastic year.

Mr. Kinney moved that the amendment, the motion and resolution be referred to the Committee on Course of Study, which prevailed.

Mr. Troxall offered a resolution asking permission to rent more room for school accommodations in the Twelfth ward, which was adopted.

Mr. Kinney moved that a room be rented over Murray's drug store, that children of the Eleventh ward may be accommodated with school room, which prevailed.

Mr. John D. Pope, of the Eleventh ward, presented a petition from Mr. Phil. Tomppert, Jr., asking the remission of $350 that he had been sued for and compelled to pay. A resolution asking the Board to allow the remission, which was amended by being referred to a special committee of two, and prevailed. The chair appointed a special committee, to whom it was referred as amended.

A petition from Mrs. Ella M. Pool, asking to be reinstated as teacher in the California school, was read, which was referred to the Committee on Grievances.

A resolution asking that the Committee on the Course of Study be instructed to report at the next regular meeting prevailed.

A resolution asking that the wages of the janitor of the Third-ward school be increased to $20 per month, was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Supplies.

A communication asking an increase of salary of the janitor of the Fifth-ward school was referred to the same committee.

An invitation from S. L. Ewing, Esq., asking the Board to visit the Alleghanians, or Swiss Bell Ringers, and accompanied with free tickets, was accepted, and the Board returned their thanks for same.

Adjourned until first Monday in February.

Destructive Fire in Columbus, Ind.

On last Thursday night a fire broke out in the rear of Hall & Maguire's hardware store in Columbus, Indiana, at the corner of Washington and Walnut streets, which communicated to the following stores: Birrott & Hauser, drug store, Summer's grocery, Reed & Bro.'s grocery, Capt. Samuel Harris' grocery, Pfeifer's barber-shop, Republican printing office, and Dr. Mothershead, dental office, all of which were entirely destroyed, except the building in which the Republican's material was kept. This was only partially destroyed. The loss on stock and buildings will be about $50,000, with only partial insurance.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The public schools open to-day.

During 1870 the police of this city made 5,014 arrests.

This is the anniversary of the burning of the old Galt House.

Hon. E. S. Phinney, member of Congress from New York, is at the Louisville Hotel.

Nat. Prigley was very drunk last night, and occupied police-station No. 1 all to himself.

Bartly Flynn, for assault on a boy, was arrested and placed in police-station No. 1 last night.

On the charge of abuse of his family, William Dennen was incarcerated at police-station No. 4 last night.

Pat Dillon yesterday qualified as Marshal of the City Court, and appointed Messrs. Wm. Horan and Joseph Pulford as deputies.

A boy named Moore, whose parents live on the Bardstown pike, near Cave Hill, accidentally shot a finger off while shooting a pistol on Saturday.

In 'Squire Clement's Court, yesterday, John Ewing was tried and held in $100 bond for three months, on a peace warrant sued out by Martha Boyd.

Tom Sikes, the carpenter, wishes the public to know that he is not the man that was charged with abducting Susan M. Evans, a few days since.

John McCray, a very small boy, was knocked down and run over by a wagon on Broadway, near Ninth street, yesterday afternoon, and badly hurt.

Col. Prosser, member of Congress from the Nashville Congressional district of Tennessee, is in the city at present, a guest of Dr. Thos. J. Griffiths.

Mike Carroll, while coupling cars at the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railway depot yesterday morning, was badly crushed between the cars.

A horse attached to a buggy, belonging to Dr. Octerlony, started from Fourth street yesterday morning, and ran off up Main street, wrecking the buggy completely.

The alarm of fire from signal station 51 at 6.45 p. m. yesterday, was occasioned by burning coke at the foundry of Sneed & Co., on Market between Ninth and Tenth streets.

Two negro men engaged in a fight and beat each other unmercifully at the corner of Center and Walnut streets about 10 o'clock last night. Both were carried home by their friends.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Samuel L. Ewing the members of the School Board were complimented at their meeting last night with tickets to this evening's concert of the "Alleghanians."

Application for the pardon of Fred Zimmerman, who killed Calvin Morris, on a Walnut-street horse-car, and was sent to the penitentiary for ten years, was yesterday refused by the Governor.

There was a pleasant New Year reception last night at the residence of S. W. Wicks, Esq. The company was very large, and never did exquisite social enjoyment better compensate the elegant hospitality of a generous host.

The members of the bar of the City Court adopted some very complimentary resolutions regarding the course and conduct of Mr. Will Horan, who surrendered that office yesterday afternoon to Mr. Pat Dillon, the recently elected Marshal.

Thos. Lucas and Chas. Johnson, negroes, for felonies; Jas. Fry, also an ebony, for assaulting a boy at the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets during the negro parade, yesterday; and James Hillmore, for drunkenness, were registered at jail last night.

The colored folks of this city turned out yesterday to celebrate the anniversary of the emancipation proclamation. They marched through many of the principal streets in procession, and wound up at the Jackson-street Church, where they were addressed by several speakers.

The sale of uncalled-for packages left in charge of the Adams Express Company took place yesterday. The ridiculous sights and sayings on the occasion were very amusing. A young man bought a trunk and contents, which he took home in order that his wife might get a glimpse of the great prize that was to be drawn out of it. He got an empty paper-collar box, several pairs of dirty socks, and other articles that originally belonged to some vagabond.

AMUSEMENTS.

Weisiger Hall.

The Alleghanians will give the first of three entertainments in Weisiger Hall to-night. Their high reputation and the peculiar character of their entertainments generally secure for them full houses wherever they go. The programme for to-night embraces many of their finest quartettes and duets, including "When Shall The Soul Find Rest," "The Good Time Coming," and "The Ship on Fire." Also, a limited number of pieces on their new Swiss bells. A new feature in these concerts is the presentation of a piece of popular music to every person on entering the hall.

Opera House.

Edwin Adams opened last night in Hamlet to a very fair audience, and acquitted himself very well in that difficult and much-disputed part. It is needless to say that he was well supported; for our theater-goers by this time have discovered that the present stock company are more capable of doing justice to the Shakspeare in drama than any we have had among us for many years. To-night Mr. Adams will appear as Rover in Wild Oats, or the Strolling Gentleman. The performance will conclude with the farce of The Rough Diamond.

Bishop Cummins' Sermons.

The Assistant Bishop of the Diocese, the Right Rev. Bishop Cummins, was present at St. Paul's on Sunday last, and delivered two discourses. In the morning he took for his text Isaiah xxviii., 1—"Set thine house in order; for thou must die, and not live," and preached an excellent sermon on the antiquity, political importance, sanctity, and elevating influence of the family, urging earnestly and eloquently the duty of so conducting and regulating the household, in conformity with Christian principles, that it may be ever in a state of preparation for the inevitable visit of death. In the evening he preached from Matthew xi., 6—"Blessed is he, whosoever shall not be offended in Me." He gave a rapid sketch of the crimes, national and individual, which were perpetrated in the past under the name of Christianity, and then showed how, while these enormities appeared to afford too much ground of offense to the extra-Christian world, and appeared to justify the direct attacks of the French infidels and the polished sneers of the historian Gibbon, such acts were not chargeable to Christianity, and were at variance with its spirit. By way of practical application he warned all those calling themselves Christians to beware of casting reproach on the faith by inconsistencies of conduct or wrongful action. The Bishop concluded the services of the evening by administering the rite of confirmation to a large number of candidates.

Firm Changes.

At the beginning of the new year we notice several important changes in old and popular firms. Mr. Thos. H. West, late with the house of Bamberger, Bloom & Co., has taken a full interest in the business of Neale & Co., the style of the firm remaining unchanged. Worthington Robinson becomes a member of the firm of [illegible] Robinson & Co., and Mr. B. S. Weller, Jr., takes a partnership with White, Cochran & Co. Mr. P. F. Smith succeeds Dr. Jenkins in the drug house at the corner of Third and Walnut. But the most striking change in our old commercial landmarks is the withdrawal of Mr. H. D. Newcomb from the great house of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co. The retiring senior leaves the house in the possession of an immense business and an enviable fame, which will be fully maintained by the succeeding partners, Messrs. H. Victor Newcomb, George C. Buchanan & Andrew Buchanan.

Recovery of Stolen Property.

Yesterday afternoon, Lieutenant Shanks, of the Second district police, and Detective Carter Tiller learned of the whereabouts of a lot of fine bedding that had been stolen and brought to the city, which they successfully captured and are now holding subject to the order of the owner. Just before Christmas, a citizen of Spring Station, Logan county, missed a negro servant woman named Chandler, and with her disappeared one fine silk quilt, one worsted quilt, both of very fine patterns, and other bedding. These were recovered by the officers. The things were found at a house on Preston street, between Caldwell and Kentucky, but the woman was reported to have gone back.

Mrs. C. A. Warfield.

In alluding to the authorship of our New Year's Address, we neglected to say that it was written before the recent sad affliction that has visited Mrs. Warfield's domestic circle. The poem was written early in December, the space allotted to the European war having been left blank and subsequently filled out by selections from the little poem of "Paris," which had previously appeared in the Sunday COURIER-JOURNAL.

Personal.

The following members of the Legislature were in the city yesterday: Hons. M. T. Chrisman, J. Q. Chenoweth, G. W. Silvertooth and James T. Grinstead were at the Galt House; Hons. B. Mallory, R. T. Glass, W. S. Lyne, A. H. Field and P. H. Leslie were at the Willard, en route to Frankfort, to be in attendance upon the convening of the Legislature on Wednesday.

CITY BUSINESS.

Calendar for 1871.

Hart & Mapother, 118 and 120 Main street, for the sixteenth time present their patrons and the public with a calendar for the new year, and to say that it is in their usual style will be to say enough to those who are familiar with their work. Eschewing all meretricious aid from gaudy colors, or transfers from steel or copper plates, they present a combined specimen of their skill in lithographing and type printing and the result is a work that could hardly be excelled in those lines of printing.

The monthly and yearly calendars combined render this a valuable adjunct to the counting-room, and its preservation therein during the year renders it a good medium of advertisement for the insurance companies whose cards are appended.

Removal.

A heavy increase of business has forced the popular house of J. T. S. Brown & Bro., liquor and commission merchants, to seek more roomy and commodious quarters. They have removed from their old stand, No. 332, to No. 312 Main street, between Eighth and Ninth, south side, where they will be happy to meet gentlemen having business in their line. Messrs. Brown & Bro. are prompt, energetic and thorough-going business men, who have built up an enviable reputation, and are determined to keep it by enterprise and fair dealing.

At the close of his lecture last evening, Prof. Fowler announced the concerts of the Alleghanians, remarking that those who would attend them would get many times the worth of their money. He said: "I speak knowingly."

PREDESTINATION.

Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson's New Year Sermon, Preached at the Second Presbyterian Church.

PAUL'S SHIPWRECK.

Text—"And now I exhort you to be of good cheer, for there shall be no loss of any man's life among you, but of the ship. For there stood by me this night the angel of God, whose I am and whom I serve, saying, Fear not Paul, thou must be brought before Cesar: and, lo, God hath given thee all them that sail with thee. Paul said to the Centurion and to the soldiers, except these (sailors) abide in the ship ye cannot be saved. Then the soldiers cut off the ropes of the boat and let her fall off." [Acts 27th chap. 22 verse, compared with the 31st verse.

Selecting this case from practical life, by way of diagram, and as a remarkable embodiment in fact of the great truth of God's Predestination and Providence, I have proposed to expound that doctrine of the Scripture and of our Presbyterian symbol—a doctrine which has been the theme of so much foolish cavil, and the platform for the display of so much theological charlatanry.

The true doctrine as here set forth and as presented in our symbols, is that the decree of God relates not simply to the end to be accomplished but to all the means of its accomplishment as well. In this case not only was it decreed in the Divine counsels that the Apostle and his companions should be saved from shipwreck, but the decree was specially revealed to the Apostle. And yet when the sailors, expecting the ship to go down, treacherously attempt to take to the boat and leave the passengers to their fate, the very Apostle who has just announced the decree of God that none of them shall be lost, announces to the Centurion and his soldiers that unless the sailors remain on board and use their nautical skill to run the ship hard ashore, the predestinated mercy cannot be secured. Accordingly the soldiers cut away the boat, and compel the sailors to remain. The instinct of self-preservation prompted the sailors to cut loose from the anchors, hoist the foretopsail, and run the ship upon a shelving beach; and thus through a series of human endeavors the decree of God is accomplished and the whole 276 saved.

I have shown you how, in this case, you have a beautiful illustration of the method of the gospel in stating truths roundly, now on this side and now on that, without apparent care to trim and hew the several truths into logical and scientific consistency. And that the Divine voice that speaks in the gospel is a great organ voice, of many diverse notes in harmony—the harmony oft times the more beautiful by reason of the marvelous contrasts of the several elementary notes that enter into it. Just as in the natural world God might effect His purpose by miracles, yet chooses to do it by means. Just as He accomplishes His purpose of the plentiful harvest by means of the frosts, the dew, the sunshine and "the early and latter rain," so He effects His purpose revealed to save the Apostle and his associates by causing Paul to speak to the Centurion and soldiers—the Centurion to hearken and order the ropes cut, and the sailors, under pressure of self-preservation, to beach the vessel and permit all to escape. Thus there is no contradiction in the seeming paradox that the apostle should receive and announce the decree of God that all shall be saved from shipwreck and yet the same apostle should say, "Except these (sailors) abide in the ship ye cannot be saved." Nay, if the apostle and his companions had been saved without the means used, viz: the skill of the sailors, they would have been saved contrary to, rather than in accordance with, the decree of God. And in like manner if a sinner should escape damnation without "abiding in Christ," the decree of God would really, in such a case, fail of its accomplishment.

Thus this case illustrates precisely what the Scriptures teach concerning the predestination of God as embracing all the means, as well as all the ends, to be accomplished.

I have proceeded to apply this lesson derived from this practical case, first, to the theological cavil which, nicknaming this view of God's relation to human affairs as "Calvinism," or its shallow empiricism would mislead Christian people into "fighting against God."

I have shown you in a former discourse that so far from being any peculiar notion of Calvin, or of Presbyterians after him, this great truth is found set forth in most of those great symbols through which God's people of various nations spontaneously gave utterance to their faith at the Reformation. I cited specimens from the *Ratio fidei* of Zwingler, the *Confessio Gallicana* of the French Church, the *Confessio Helvetica* of the Swiss Churches; and the 17th article of the Church of England, to show that these primary confessions of the Reformation just as explicitly as the secondary confession of the Synod of Dort in 1618, and of the Westminster Assembly in 1643, affirmed this great doctrine of God's predestination just as it is presented here; that they teach a predestination which comprehends in it, with the end, all the means to accomplish the end; that the caution appended to the 17th article of the Church of England against rashly tampering with this high mystery—on the score of which caution some have attempted to Americanize the 17th article of the Church of England, as teaching a predestination founded or fore knowledge, or the hardly less absurd idea of limiting the decree of God to nations or estate—is substantially the caution appended also to the article of the Synod of Dort and the article of the Westminster confession; so that the two latter are neither more nor less Calvinistic than the former. Nay, indeed, as I showed you by citing from his "Institutes," it was Calvin himself who first suggested and elaborately urged this same caution against rashly dogmatizing concerning the counsels and decrees of God; that, in short, the teachings of the churches of the Reformation, whether in their primary or secondary symbols, are in unanimous accord with the teachings of this diagram of the Apostle's shipwreck—that all the means, as well as the ends, enter into the Divine decree.

2. I have applied the lesson from this case, also, to the fatalistic philosophy now growing so popular, which, rushing to the other extreme from the rationalistic theologians of the last century, would represent the ends as all fixed as fate, and to be wrought out by general laws, thus in effect denying any intelligent interposition of a personal God in human affairs, and of course denying any moral responsibilities of the creatures of God. I have shown you that this theory in any of its phases, whether materialistic or spiritualistic, is at best but thinly-veiled Gentilism, if looked it is not practically the denial of any personal God at all. It of necessity must ignore Christianity as a religion from God the Saviour to man the sinder, and fall back upon the more natural religion revealed in the works by God the creator to man the creature—the common platform upon which all paganism and all mythologies rest.

3. I come now to a third and still more important practical application of the lesson from the Apostle's shipwreck to the case of those who imagine that a comprehension of the mystery of the coalescence of the Divine purpose with human freedom is needful in order to true faith in Christ, or who demand as a condition precedent to faith that the Gospel or its teachers shall expound to them the paradox how, after announcing the decree of God, "There shall be no loss of any man's life, but of the ship," the Apostle could, with any logical consistency, declare, "Except these (sailors) abide in the ship, ye cannot be saved."

It may be the more necessary to make this application, since even honest Gospel teachers have sometimes allowed themselves to be entrapped, in their pursuit of the cavilers, into the mistake of supposing that the Gospel requires them to take the laboring oar, and solve by the light of Gospel truth the paradoxes over which the schools of all ages have labored in vain. The advocates of the truth should be careful lest they allow themselves to be allured into the assumption that it is any part of the function of gospel preaching to expound for Nicodemus "how these things can be." It is no part of gospel preaching to solve the metaphysical paradoxes which men may construct, concerning the truths revealed from the infinite mind of God to the finite mind of man. If in His amazing condescension God, as it were, presents the finite side of an infinite mind toward us that we finite creatures may commune with Him, it by no means follows that we may of right demand that He shall reveal to our finite comprehension the infinite truths of the divine mind also. This is in fact to demand that He shall make us another order of creatures than such as we are. It must never be forgotten that the Scriptures are simply the revelation of God the Saviour to man the sinner. The gospel revealed to them is a remedial system supervening upon a state already established. They assume this state of things. They never undertake to prove by logical demonstration either that man is immortal, or that he is a sinner, or that there is a retribution. They assume these facts as truths already existing and developed in the consciousness of humanity. Assuming that man is a finite, though an immortal being, seeing things of the infinite and eternal only "through a glass darkly," the gospel adapts itself to the modes of thought and speech that are common to the masses of men. It is not a scientific statement of theology, but the language of a God condescending to reveal Himself unto babes. Those who preach such a gospel, then, have no function but to "preach the gospel to the poor." It is not in the line of their office work, while speaking in the name of Christ, to turn aside to the metaphysical toys with which cavilers may amuse themselves. As men of science they may discuss scientific problems in the halls of science. But there is as little of the religion of the gospel involved in the attempt philosophically to settle the limits between God's predestination and human volition as to settle the various subtle questions of the infinites and infinitesimals of mathematics. By what right do these cavilers demand of the gospel preacher the solution of problems of the infinite which have occupied and divided the schools of science since the world's sciences began? Has Jesus Christ or his prophets or apostles professed to have come into the world to enlighten the schools of philosophy? set right their wrong philosophy? and solve for them their insoluble problems? Nay, "the Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which is lost." "It is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptation, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners." When ever a truly earnest sinner, desiring to be saved, shall come saying that he feels in his own consciousness the predestination of God restraining him from laying hold of Jesus in the gospel offer, then it will be time enough to expound to him the mystery of Jesus; but not till then.

Will these cavilers dare say, however, that the revelation, if it is of God, must be truth, and that they have discovered so clearly the method in which God's purpose coalesces with the human will as to justify them in declaring the gospel teachings on this subject untrue? Have they a better way of solving the paradox? Every student acquainted with the subject knows that such a claim is the merest charlatanry—deluding the ignorant by rolling the obstacle only a little further back into the dark.

And every such true student feels rather that the modest, real science, here requires him to acknowledge his inability to comprehend, even had God chosen to utter an exposition. As the zealous German Platonist cried: "When I cannot understand Plato's ignorance I confess myself ignorant of Plato's understanding." So every real student, with infinitely more propriety, cries: "When I cannot understand the ignorance of Jesus and Paul and the holy men who spoke as moved by the Holy Ghost, I confess myself ignorant of their understanding."

But we may advance a step further than this mere rejection argument, and suggest the fact that the Gospel, so far from professing to solve all the paradoxes in the relation of God to man, expressly admits that there are "things hard to be understood which the unlearned and unstable wrest, as they do also the other Scriptures, to their own destruction." Observe, they are not things which only the ignorant and unstable do not understand, but things in themselves hard to be understood.

The Scriptures then announce beforehand the fact of difficulties inherent in the nature of the subject—difficulties, therefore, as great to the learned as to the ignorant, while, at the same time, they claim to be so plain that "the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein"—difficulties over and above those which human learning can remove.

And, indeed, what thoughtful man but must perceive that a revelation, claiming to be from God to finite creatures, that had nothing in it hard to be understood, could be no Divine revelation at all. Something of that immeasurable separation which we are all conscious must lie between us and the infinite Creator necessarily makes the utterances of the Divine Mind, in some points of view, incomprehensible to us. And therefore a professed revelation without mysteries would stand self-condemned. How could a revelation from God discourse to us without mysterious and incomprehensible relations of truths? How could it reveal to us purposes and plans of God, extending over unmeasured ages and embracing the universe within its range—demanding eternity for their full development and infinity for their theater, so as to make finite minds comprehend all? How could it reveal to our finite intelligence the movings of the Spirit of God upon the human soul, speaking spiritual order out of the chaos of fallen humanity, and creating all things new? How could it expound to finite minds the rationale of an incarnation of the Son of God, a resurrection of the body, a life everlasting? See you not the difficulty is in the subject itself? If you will accept no difficulty you can have no revelation. On this theory of rationalism your revelation must say nothing of the nature of God for that is incomprehensible; nothing of the soul of man for that is also mysterious; nothing of the operations of grace for these are in many aspects incomprehensible. If a revelation must limit itself by the powers of human reason, then it must exclude the very things that the insufficiency of reason creates the need of a revelation from heaven for—supernaturally to instruct us in. Be complaint, therefore, against revelation because of its mysteries, is about as reasonable as to complain that God did not create a gallon measure that would hold the ocean.

No, the simple truth is, that in the Scriptures as they lie before us are exhibited facts every way infinite, and thoughts of infinite grandeur, yet in the utmost simplicity of thought and speech sets forth the great facts of God's relation to men, calling upon men to accept the facts, not to work out the puzzle growing out of their relations to the infinite. Nobody, of course, asserts the proposition that, because the Scriptures contain incomprehensible things, they are therefore inspired. But we do see that a book coming to reveal to us matters which we know beforehand are above the reach of our finite powers, and yet presenting nothing to baffle our understanding, would thereby stand self-condemned as a forgery.

But we have been told sometimes that the objection to our teaching under the Westminster symbols lies against the prominence which we give to this high mystery. If made prominent in modern times, who has given it the prominence? As a matter of fact, have you not heard tenfold more on this subject from those who deny, caricature and denounce this doctrine, than from those who hold and teach it? Why shall we be made responsible for the clamor of those who assail our symbols, and that, for the most part, without provocation?

Shall we be reminded again that there is danger that men will wrest such a doctrine to their own destruction, and say if I am predestinated, I shall be saved? In the first place, nobody whose mind was not out of balance ever sincerely urged such a plea. It is the language of cavil and hypocritical pretense. In the next place, should such a case occur as that one should honestly urge such a plea, it would only prove that as the Apostle Peter declares, men "wrest this as they do also the other Scriptures." If a man is bent upon spiritual suicide he may use the sword of the spirit to accomplish his death at one place as well as another.

So again the cry is raised that the consequence of holding forth this truth must be continual controversy between the different sections of the Church of Christ. But if this is part of "the whole counsel of God," which we must not shun to declare, shall we, to avoid controversy, hold back the truth of God? The objection, moreover, is founded on the fallacy that controversy and witness for the truth is per se injurious. But the gospel that came to proclaim "peace on earth came also to send "not peace but a sword." Truth must ever be in conflict with error. The Church of God has been planted in storm, nurtured in storm. Let the storm come. It will but snap off the withered branches and scatter the sere leaves. This divine plant will thereby only strike its roots deeper into the soil and in the coming spring put forth a richer foliage. Besides, this great truth is no mere barren speculation, to be laid aside at pleasure. It enters into the very depths of the Christian life. Without this conception of a divine purpose executed by a Divine Providence the whole scriptures of inspiration are confused and dark to the faith of God's people. And especially in the time of sorrow and darkness does the soul need this conception to enable it to say, like the Apostle in the storm, "Wherefore, sirs, be of good cheer." If Calvinism, so misnamed, hath made thousands of wits merry, it hath also made thousands of broken hearts whole and sad hearts to be comforted and despairing souls to find hope. You shall find that it is always when, in their distress, David and Paul call on the Lord "out of the depths," that they speak most Calvinistically.

And the history of the church shows that in every time of darkness and persecution this great truth is specially developed in the consciousness of the church by the Spirit of God. When the temple of the Lord has been desolate, and the courts of his holiness defiled, and his children scattered in the mountains, and weep and cry in the wilderness; as the harp of their sorrow has hung on the willow and mourned to the beasts of the desert; as the wastes of nature have been watered with their tears, and streets run with their blood. Then, O then, does this truth of God's eternal purpose become their pillar of cloud by day and their pillar of fire by night.

4. But there is a fourth and last application of the lesson of Paul's shipwreck, still more close and practical to the careless and apathetic sinner who dimly conceives of an electing love of God in which they rest at ease, because of their intention to be saved before death. Remember that this diagram is hardly less apt as an illustration of your position toward God and eternity than of the coalescence of God's decree with human agency. While you are at ease and vainly imagining you must take time to consider, and probably will accept the gospel offer, see you not that you are out, tempest-tossed on the great sin ocean, and nigh going down unto death? Even though Paul had the decree and purpose of God revealed to him, he did not on that account relax the utmost endeavor to secure himself from death. Much more earnestly therefore should you, who know nothing of God's decree concerning you, be diligent to use all the means of God's appointment to secure your salvation. That salvation depends not upon your ability to rise to the lofty summit or the profound depths of theology. It is not yours to get a glimpse into the book of God's decrees in the eternal past, or into the Lamb's Book of Life in the eternity to come. "The word is nigh thee—that is, the word of faith which we preach—that if thou believe with thy heart, and confess with thy mouth Jesus Christ, thou shalt be saved." This is the great law of the kingdom that concerns you—the law of life or death—obey it.

The cavilling men of science run mad; science falsely so called, tell us of general laws under which all ends are wrought out. There are general laws indeed: A law of uniformity marks all the Divine procedure. With all the diversity of incidents which chequer an individual life, there are certain great principles from which God never deviates. As in the natural world there are changes of summer and winter, sunshine and cloud, with a fixed law underlying all mutation. So in all the diversities of the spiritual life there are underlying fixed laws that sin shall ever bring sorrow; that principle in the long run shall prove the highest expediency; that the sinner shall sooner or later "eat the fruit of his own doings," and sooner or later it shall be well with the righteous who accept Christ's righteousness. The myriads of creatures that pass over the stage of time as the ages move on, will only in substance repeat the past under His uniform law which governs the universe. And in dealing with the humanity as it rises into being, passes over the stage and then drops into the darkness of death, the procedure will continue just as uniform through all the coming as all the past ages. With the reprobate it shall be calls and refusals, warnings and resistings, startling prejudices and sullen stupor, momentary alarms, followed by deeper slumber, the spirit of God moving but the impulses of passion rebelling. With the elect to be gathered out of the ages, it shall be the called obeying the call—then justified—then struggling on in the conflict with sin a little longer—then glorified.

If you are looking for general laws here they are clearly enough revealed. Yes, the law of mutation is fixed upon all that concerns the life here. The world that dazzles and deludes you here is but the gourd, at whose root the worm is already gnawing—the palace at whose foundation on the quicksands the waves of eternity are dashing and washing, as you are reminded this morning—the first Sabbath morning of another year. Well did the plaintive young Kirk White ask—

"What is this passing scene?
A peevish April day,
A little sun, a little rain,
And then night sweeps along the plain,
And all things fade away!"

And are men who boast of their intellectual advancement the men to take comfort in the thought that this is all of us? Are they the men to cavil and sneer at the glorious assurance that explains all this as but an infinitesimal link in the mighty chain of the purposes of God that bind the eternity past to the eternity to come?—assurances which declare to us that the scenes and events of this transitory life are all immortal still, and will go forward with us, by the mysterious law of memory, to make part of the immortal heaven or of the immortal hell? For such is the law of our being. "What a man soweth that shall he also reap." What seed have you been sowing during the year that is past—to the flesh from which you shall reap eternal corruption, or to the spirit from which you shall reap life everlasting? Here is the great predestination of God that most nearly concerns you. You are predestinated [illegible] and away beyond the grave yonder, but if to be saved, you are "predestinated to be conformed to the image of His son." It is with you no curious inquiry of what shall be after death, but of what is the great present fact. "He that believeth hath (not shall have) everlasting life." It is a present thing. Are you "abiding in Christ?" That is the great question. If so, then "be of good cheer, for not one of such shall be lost."

THE COURTS

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. J. HOP PRICE, JUDGE.

MONDAY, Jan. 2, 1871.

Theresa Simmons, for disorderly conduct, fined $10; Jack Callahan and Lawrence Smith, for same, each fined $5; Mary Jane Bennett, Robert Buckley and Joe Davis, for same, discharged; W. Twyman, for disorderly conduct and carrying concealed weapon, continued.

Fred Shardine, for assault and battery, fined $10; Mike Merling, for same, fined $5.

Lee Suco, Zach Taylor and H. Dennis, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, each fined $10; Thomas Hockley, L. Younker, Geo. Boyle, W. Hartman, Isaac Kinney and Nelly Conner, for same, each fined $5; Dan O'Herron, and Bridget Lully, for same, discharged.

John Rowland, for drunkenness, fined $5: Pat. Walden, for same, discharged.

Alice Collins for stealing a dress; sent to grand jury.

Jane King, for lunacy, sent to Lexington Asylum.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

HON. W. B. HOKE, JUDGE.

ORDERS AND JUDGMENTS.

B. McElvogue vs. John Fleming; argument of counsel on defendant's motion to set aside the order affirming the judgment of the Magistrate's Court heard, and motion sustained, and cause redocketed and continued at defendant's costs.

Wm. Roxier et al. vs. O. F. Stirman et al.; order of non-suit herein set aside, and cause redocketed and continued at plaintiff's cost.

S. Eisman et al. vs. O. F. Stirman: same order as above.

Henry W. Bohmer qualified as administrator of Mary A. Bohmer, deceased, and Henry Wehmhoff, Henry Stockhoff and Wm. Zabel appointed appraisers.

Will of Ellen Maher ordered to record.

Will of Agnes F. Veitch proven and ordered to record. Robt. J. Elliott qualified as executor of Agnes F. Veitch, deceased, without security.

Will of Henry Kohnhorst proven and ordered to record. Christine Kohnhorst qualified as executrix without security.

Will of Mary E. Harbeson offered to be filed.

John Bauer granted tavern license.

Levi Evans granted license to solemnize matrimony.

John M. Martin, Sheriff, executed his official bond.

Rule of the Commonwealth, by &c., vs. R. Leffel, continued one week.

Rule of the Commonwealth, by &c., vs. Wm. Everson, continued one week.

Rule of the Commonwealth, by &c., vs. Michael Bling, continued one week.

Rule of the Commonwealth, by &c., vs. Wm. Thompson, continued one week.

Henry Middendorf waived his right to qualify as administrator of Mary A. Bohmer.

Henry Lenter naturalized.

H. Hoffendorf allowed tax credited on $1,200 for year 1870.

Laura V. Austin bound as an apprentice to Alex. Lawson.

The following settled accounts were filed and laid over for exception.

Phil. Thornberry, &c., executors of J. W. Thornberry.

Wm. Schuff, guardian of Louis Schuff.

Same, guardian of Ernstine Schuff.

Martin Funk, guardian of Ellen Weber.

The following settled accounts were examined and approved and ordered to record:

W. O. Hall, guardian of Robert B. Hall.

Same, guardian of Geo. Hall.

Same, guardian of Julia Hall.

Same, guardian of Patrick H. Hall.

Mary Boos, guardian of D. and A. Boos.

Julius Siegel, guardian of G. W. R. Johnson.

Phil. Leonhardt, guardian of Mary Walter, &c.

R. V. Sprowl, School Commissioner Jefferson county, Ky.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. HENRY J. STITES, JUDGE.

ORDERS AND JUDGMENTS IN SUBMITTED CAUSES RETURNED BY THE JUDGE.

Reynolds vs. Barrett; law and facts in the case; petition dismissed.

Reed & Sperry vs. Jackson & May; leave granted May until next Saturday to verify his answer, otherwise motion for judgment against him will be sustained.

S. Brandies vs. John T. Bate; judgment for $335 for plaintiff.

Gustave Reinicke vs. Phil. Fisher; judgment for $530 26, the amount not controverted the answer. As to balance, assigned to January 27, 1871, for trial.

Clemmons & Willis vs. M. L. Howard; judgment for plaintiff $200.

Bernard Elling vs. C. Merhoff; motion for judgment overruled; leave to amend petition.

J. P. Haynes vs. A. E. Geoghegan; reply filed.

W. B. Stokes vs. Robt. A. Johnson; petition for rehearing overruled. Answer and counter-claim filed.

Emil R. Rettig vs. Chas. Floden and Charles Yeckley; motion for new trial sustained upon payment of costs of last trial within thirty days.

E. Merckley vs. H. Blum; judgment for $330.

Wm. F. Meller vs. Geo. W. Duzler; judgment for $85 and interest.

John Shafer's administrator vs. John Mitchell; motion for new trial sustained on payment of costs of last trial in thirty days.

Geo. P. Doern vs. H. W. Thierman & Co.; judgment on bill of exchange.

John C. King vs. T. G. Brown; judgment for $231 66.

Harris, Nahm & Co. vs. M. Goldberg; answer filed and cause assigned to Feb. 23, 1871.

J. S. Aiken & Co. vs. H. Thierman & Co.; judgment on note for $131 60.

The Blue Lick Turnpike Road Company vs. Jas. McCauley; submitted on demurrer.

Same vs. N. S. Glore; same order.

Same vs. Jas. Farris; same order.

C. A. Nelson & Co. vs. Zanzinger; judgment on note for $129 78.

Lock et al. vs. Pfeiffer; motion to redocket sustained, and judgment for plaintiff.

Wm. Macker vs. Henry Merk; judgment for plaintiff on note and account.

W. A. Hauser vs. H. S. Julian et al.; judgment against E. Mitchell for $800 on note.

ORDERS AND JUDGMENTS ON MOTION.

Hughes vs. Voorhoff Bros.; assigned to March 21.

Henry & Co. vs. Adams Express Co.; law and facts submitted to the court, and cause assigned to January 5 for trial.

Robinson vs. Louisville and Nashville railroad; dismissed—settled.

Hamilton vs. Joplin; assigned to March 6th for trial.

Simms vs. Miller; on demurrer assigned to January 3d.

Torr vs. Preston et al.; assigned to February 28th, at defendant's costs.

Warrington vs. Sherrill, Pratt & Co.; assigned to February 28th.

Francis Reichar vs. M. Pfeiffer; assigned to January 16th for trial.

A. Gottbraith vs. M. Adner; leave to withdraw note sued on.

Cundiff vs. Jackson, Parson & Co.;

Ridge vs. same; agreement filed on question of costs taxation.

Brobston vs. Malvert; motion to file amended answer and set-off submitted.

Kurriger vs. A. Wild; dismissed without prejudice.

J. W. Arnold vs. Mark Mundy et al.; motion to file answer submitted.

J. H. Kellogg & Co. vs. Meyar; assigned to February 15th.

Robt. Howe vs. J. C. Mulholland; assigned to February 15th for trial.

POTTER PALMER'S PROJECT.

Back from Europe with Hotel on the Brain.

A MAMMOTH UNDERTAKING.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Mr Potter Palmer returned from Europe on Thursday, after an absence of nearly six months. He left here immediately after his marriage to spend the honeymoon, and has been in every country on the continent except Turkey and Russia. He combined business with pleasure, and while traveling around was busy preparing plans for the grand hotel which he is about to build on State street, near Monroe. He visited all the principal cities, studying the architecture of famous structures, borrowing a bit of beauty from many of them, and bringing it all back to plant it in Chicago in a building that, when finished, will be the most magnificent hotel in the world.

Beginning at the corner of Monroe, the front on State street will measure 256 feet. The rear of the center part of the building will reach back to Wabash avenue, a distance of 340 feet, and have a frontage of 80 feet. The corners at Wabash avenue will not be occupied by the hotel. The depth on Monroe street will be 253 feet.

The grand front will be on State street, and, judging from the elevation made by the architect, it will be the most imposing front that has ever been erected. The lower floors will be on what is known as the entresol plan; that is, there will be a street floor with an entrance from the sidewalk, and an upper floor, just above it, that can be entered in the same way, or through the street floor. On both floors will be stores, the lower ones 12½ feet high, and the entresol 10 feet high, 11 on State street, 3 on Monroe, and 4 on Wabash avenue, making a total of 18 stores on each floor, or 36 stores in all. Those fronting on State street will be 65 feet deep, and the others 100 feet deep, the width varying. They will be elegantly fitted up.

The third story, or the parlor-floor, will be 13 feet high, the fourth 12 feet, the fifth 11, the sixth 10, the seventh 9, and the eighth 9; the hotel height from the ground to the eaves, counting the cornices, being over 100 feet. The center of the building, a space measuring 80 feet, will be constructed in the most elaborate and costly manner. The plan was patterned after the Louvre in Paris, a building started by Louis Philippe, and to which all the rulers of France have added something, until it was finished by the late Emperor. Persons who have seen the Louvre will have some idea of the grandeur that will abide in Mr. Palmer's hotel. This center piece will rise grand and lofty, until at the top it ends in a grand French roof, decorated with beautiful statuary. From the street to the top will be columns in pairs standing out from the building. The only thing of the kind now in this country is the front of the Park Bank, in New York, which cost a vast amount of money. Beside the hotel front, the bank front will be nowhere. It will not be so high, nor will the ornamentation be so elaborate. Magnificent windows, resting on miniature pillars, will be between the double row of columns. The remainder of the State-street front will be in the same style without the columns, and at each end of the building a grand tower will rise, filling in the corners, and setting off the architectural beauties of the center. The corner at Monroe street will be round, the idea being taken from the Vaudeville Theater, in Paris. The Monroe street front will be in the style of the Grand Hotel in Paris, consisting of ornamented caps and sills, and fluted pilasters. The Wabash avenue front will be in keeping with the magnificence of the other fronts.

There will be entrances through the three fronts, but the main one will be in the middle of the State street front. It will be twenty-six feet wide. Going through it, and into the building a distance of sixty-five feet, the office will be found. This will be large enough to contain a small hotel. It will be 125 feet long, sixty-five feet wide, and twenty-three feet high in the clear. A balcony, twelve feet high, will run round three of its sides, forming a promenade, where guests can walk and see the life and bustle going on in the office below. The idea of the balcony is Mr. Palmer's, it having been suggested to him by the balconies in Spurgeon's church, and in a large mercantile house in London.

There will be three dining rooms, each 75 by 50 feet, connecting with each other. To give them the necessary hight, they will be between the third and fifth floors, the fourth floor being omitted in this part of the building. The hight from the floor to the ceiling will be 25 feet. The parlors, of which there will be three, 28 by 30 each, will front on State and Monroe streets, and, like the dining rooms, will be so arranged that all can be thrown into one. The house will contain 750 rooms for guests.

A grand court, 60 by 80 feet, will occupy the center of the building, and the windows of the interior rooms will look out upon it. The main halls will be 12 feet wide each, wider than any in the country.

Work will be begun on the 1st of April next, and the hotel will be opened to the public as soon as four hundred rooms are completed, which will be in about a year after. The entire work will not be finished for two years after it is begun.

A very important item in the construction of this mammoth building is that it will be fire proof. The fact that it will be so will pay in a short time for the extra expense, as hundreds will go to a fire-proof house in preference to one that might burn up at any moment, like the Spottswood at Richmond the other day, and, besides, insurance will not be needed. The estimated cost of the building alone is $1,250,000, and the furniture will probably raise that amount to nearly $2,000,000.

The above description is as full as can now be given, many important details having yet to be decided upon. The main features, however, will give some idea of the character of the building; when finished, there will be nothing to equal it anywhere. In comparison, the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York, will be a third-class house, and all others may hide their diminished heads. Mr. Palmer does not expect that he will ever be repaid for his outlay of time and money, but his great creation will live, and preserve his memory when he is no more. That he deserves the thanks of the community for his indomitable energy and enterprise none will deny. His building will have an effect upon the elegance of houses erected in the future that will greatly enhance the value of property and the beauty of the city. He will have the wishes of every one who takes a pride in Chicago for speedy success in his great work.

Protesting Against the Income Tax.

[From the N. Y. Sun.]

Some enterprising stationers of this city have prepared blanks for protests against the income tax to be used in paying the tax to Collectors of Internal Revenue. Here is one of those blanks:

"SIR: I have received notice from you setting forth that the tax on my income for the year ——, amounting to the sum of —— dollars, is now due and payable, and requesting its payment.

"I now pay the sum which I am thus required to pay, but, in doing so, I give you notice that I deny the validity of the act under which you are proceeding to collect this tax, your right to collect it, and the duty or obligation on my part to pay it; and that I make this payment protesting against your demand for and your collection and receipt of the same, and only to escape from the proceedings which you claim the right to resort to, under said act, to compel its payment; and that I shall claim the right to recover it back by due process of law.

"Yours, respectfully, ——."

Another blank intended to be used by corporations is similar in purport, though different in phraseology. It is safe to say that if this tax is continued, nobody will pay it hereafter without a protest. The wiser and better way for Congress, and especially for the Republican party, will be to abolish the tax altogether.

A Duluth man had a wagon-tongue driven clear through him, and it took three men to pull it out, says the local paper; whereupon a Detroit journal brags of a citizen of that village who got a wagon-tongue into him, wouldn't bother any one to pull it out, and carried it for years in his body.

DIRECTORY OF LEADING LOUISVILLE HOUSES.

Name, Location, and Line of Business.

These Houses are First-Class, and this List Should be Retained for Reference.

Agricultural Implements, Machinery and Seed.
LEWIS, GAGE & CO., 173 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Agency of the Wood Sewing Machine.
W. H. GOLDERMAN, No. 7, Masonic Temple.

Advertising Agents.
F. L. DIBBLE & CO., room No. 9 Hamilton building, corner Sixth and Main.

Booksellers and Stationers.
JOHN P. MORTON & CO., 156 and 158 West Main street.
W. H. BULKLEY, 158 Fourth, bet. Green and Walnut.

Boots and Shoes.
RICHARD NUGENT, 153 Fourth, between Green and Walnut.

Boots and Shoes—Wholesale.
PIATT & ALLEN, 195 Main, between Fifth and Sixth.

China, Glass and Queensware and House Furnishing.
MAGILL BROTHERS, 161 Fourth street, bet. Green and Walnut.
GAY'S CHINA PALACE, cor. Fourth and Green.

Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer.
WILLIAM BABB, 19 Third, between Main and River.

Corsets, and Ladies' Furnishing Goods.
B. F. FITCH & CO.

Druggists—Wholesale.
GEO. H. CARY & CO., 81 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Everybody Takes It—Brady's Family Bitters.
D. C. BRADY & CO., 87 Fourth, between Main and River.

Farming Implements, Field Seeds, Fertilizers, Cement, Lime, Etc.
HEWETT, HARDY & CO., 110 and 112 Main street.

Flour, Grain and General Commission Merchants.
CAMPBELL, OVERHOLT & CO., 48 Fourth street. Also, proprietors Central Elevator, Pana, Illinois.

Fur Manufacturers.
GREEN & GREEN, 130 Main, near Fourth.

Furniture and Mattresses.
BENNETT & BOURNE, 66 Main, above Third.

Grain Dealers and Commission Merchants.
CAMPBELL, OVERHOLT & CO., 48 Fourth, bet. Main and river.

Guns, Pistols and Fishing Tackle.
JOSEPH GRIFFITH & SONS, 154 West Main street.

House-furnishing Goods.
PYNE & CREIGHTON, 143 Market, between Fourth and Fifth.

Hardware, Cutlery, Rubber Belting and Hose.
G. BAURMAN & CO., 289, Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.

Hat Manufacturers and Fur Dealers.
HASTINGS & COURTNEY, 160 Main, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Iron, Steel, Nails and Blacksmith's Merchandise.
W. B. BELKNAP & CO., 83 Main, corner Third.

Lithographers, Engravers, and Job Printers.
HART & MAPOTHER, 118 and 120 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

Laces, Embroideries and Ladies' Goods.
DORA SCHULZ, 105 Fourth, between Market and Jefferson.

Liquor Dealer, Wholesale and General Commission Merchant.
JOHN B. LEWIS, 31 Third, bet. Main and river.

Life Insurance.
SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF KY., corner Third and Jefferson.

Music, Pianos, and Organs.
LOUIS TRIPP, No. 118 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.
MRS. M. J. OSBORNE, 150 Fourth, between Green and Walnut.

Mirrors.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers.
JOHN P. MORTON & CO., 156 and 158 West Main street.

Photography.
WEBSTER'S GALLERY, 85 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Pictures and Frames.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Real Estate Broker and Agent.
S. S. MEDDIS, 150 Main street, over Morton, Galt & Co.'s bank.

Real Estate Brokers and Agents.
GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO, 74 Main, between Second and Third.

Sewing Machines.
HOWE—A. H. DORRIS, 163 Fourth, bet. Green and Walnut.
GROVER & BAKER—S. ROGERS, 168 Fourth, between Green and Walnut.
SINGERS—J. B. KENNEDY, 161 Fourth, between Green and Walnut.

Show Cases.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Saddlery, Harness, Trunks, &c.
R. E. MILES, 52 Main, bet. Second and Third.

Wall Paper and Window Shades.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

CITY FEATURES.

Now that the new year is upon us, every one should provide himself with a new suit of clothes and over-coat, and make as comfortable and presentable an appearance as possible. We would advise all our friends in need of a good business suit, party suit, or wedding suit, to call at H. H. Neal's Merchant Tailoring Establishment, where they can be provided with as good a garment and as cheap as any house in the city, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

$5,000.

If you want a chance to make five thousand dollars, go to James T. Lanham's, 105 Third street, between Market and Jefferson streets, and buy a pound of premium tea. Price $2, $2 50 and $3, ticket included.

Universal Exposition.

Second year. New goods will arrive daily from New York auctions, and be offered at lower prices than ever before. Catalogues mailed free.

Infants.

The most irritable and restless of these tender little household buds are charmed, as it were, into a quiet and sweet repose by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Sirup.

Cosmopolitan Pearlite for the complexion. The most elegant and harmless face tablet in the world. At all druggists'.

The Mode of Baptism.

A *verbatim* report of the debate of Rev Stephen Bowers and Rev. W. L. Boston, a very elaborate discussion upon this subject, for sale by Dake & Helmus, and J. W. Clarke, booksellers, Fourth street.

The immense business that Sproule & Mandeville are doing enables them to be in something new every week in the way of clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods. National Hotel building, Nos. 124 and 126, corner Main and Fourth streets.

The Improved Domestic Sewing Machine.

This machine has been greatly improved, now having the drop feed, with other very important improvements, which make it a superior manufacturing or family machine. It uses neither grinding cams nor rattling cog-wheels, but by a very simple arrangement of mechanical power it is put into successful operation. Parties contemplating the purchase of a sewing machine will consult their own interest by examining the Improved Domestic and deciding for themselves. One thing seems to be certain, that the aged and the young will pronounce the machine a domestic pleasure.

The machine may be seen at the agency, on Jefferson street, No. 51, between Second and Third, north side, at Mrs. T. J. Hall's, where testimonials may be seen of reliable persons, and where orders are taken for any style of cabinet finish, which only varies the prices, as there is but one size manufactured, and that will do a greater range of work than all the others standard machines. We do not make misrepresentations to secure sales, but simply ask you to try it and decide according to your own judgment. Special agent, Mrs. J. R. Birch.

Skates of all kinds at Speckman & Dix's, No. 70 Fourth street.

Largest and most elegant stock of clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods at Sproule & Mandeville's, National Hotel building, corner Main and Fourth, Nos. 124 and 126.

Bengal razors at Speckman & Dix's, No 70 Fourth street.

Hear What an Old Citizen Says.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, May 5, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH: I have been for many years afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and spine. Whilst living in Cincinnati I tried everything I saw advertised that I thought might be of service to me; consulted the best physicians of the city, but all to no purpose. I was advised to try your Buchu and Pareira Brava. I took one bottle, and since coming to Louisville have taken only one more, and am pleased to inform you that I am now entirely relieved. I believe your Buchu and Pareira Brava to be the best medicine made for the cure of kidney diseases, etc.

Yours, etc. HUGH G. [illegible]LER.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Total beeves arrived 5,600, of which 4,000 were on sale to-day. Trade slow and some lots left. Prices nearly unchanged. One lot of good 6 cwt Texans sold at 12c; some prime 8 cwt Illinois steers at 14@16c. Dry cows stable and no demand. Sheep—31,200 arrived during the week and 6,000 to-day; scarcely anything doing and prices nominally unchanged; 80-pound Pennsylvania selling at 5c. Hogs—arrived 19,600, of which 3,600 are on the market and to be killed; latest sales alive at 8¾@9c, and 9@9¾c for dressed; 7,800 Western dressed arrived last week.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—Cotton, demand fair and market firm. Flour, superfine winter $5 50; double extra $6 75; triple extra $6 50. Corn, No. 1 white and yellow 78c with the demand good at full prices. Bran scarce at $1 40. Prime hay $30. Mess pork is dull, held at $21. Bacon, shoulders 11½c, do. clear rib 13c, do. clear 13½c. Sugar-cured hams 18@20c. Lard, tierce 12¼@13½c, keg 14@14½c. Sugar, prime 9½@10c. Molasses, 55@58c. Whisky $1 25. Sterling exchange 12[illegible]; sight drafts on New York ¼ discount. Gold 110¾.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 2.—Cotton, the market is quiet; low middling 12¼c. Bulk meats unchanged, clear sides 10¼c; clear rib 10¼c; shoulders 7¾c. Lard 13½c. Rump pork $16 per bbl. Bacon, sugar-cured hams 15¾c. Corn 65c. Oats 55c. Flour $4 [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

Second night of the celebrated and favorite American actor,

MR. EDWIN ADAMS.

ON TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1871, will be acted the sterling comedy of

Wild Oats, or the Strolling Gentleman.

Rover......Mr. Edwin Adams

To conclude with the farce of the ROUGH DIAMOND.

Saturday—Edwin Adams Matinee.

THE ALLEGHANIANS

Vocalists

AND

SWISS BELL-RINGERS,

Will give TWO of their popular concerts in

Weisiger Hall,

Tuesday & Wednesday Evenings,

January 3 and 4, 1871.

A Change of Programme

EACH EVENING.

Tickets, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra—for sale in advance at D. P. Faulds' music store, 79 Main st. Admission to Family Circle, only 25 cents.

Special Notice.

Grand Matinee Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 4, at 2½ o'clock, for schools, families and children. Admission—Adults, 35 cents, children 15 cents. ja1 d3

LECTURES.

MANHOOD & WOMANHOOD

AND THEIR RESTORATION

Illustrated with appropriate models

By PROF. O. S. FOWLER

In small hall Masonic Temple (entrance on Green street) THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 5 and 6, at 2:30 p. m. to Ladies, and at 8 p. m. to Gents. Seats 50 cents.

Phrenological Consultations and Advice as to your own and children's phrenology, best business, health, marriage, self culture, etc., every day and evening, at room 205 Galt House, till Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 5 p. m. only.

NOW OR NEVER. LAST VISIT.

ja1 d4

Y. M. C. A. LECTURES!

THE Young Men's Christian Association announce the following course of Lectures for the winter:

Monday, Jan. 9, 1871—John B. Gough—Subject: "Eloquence and Orators."

Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871—John B. Gough—Subject: "Fact and Fiction."

Thursday, Jan. 12, 1871—John B. Gough—Subject: "Peculiar People."

Monday, Feb 6, '71—Rev. W. H. Milburn—Subject: "What a Blind Man Saw in Paris."

Tuesday, Feb. 7, '71—Rev. W. H. Milburn—Subject: "Andrew Jackson."

Friday, Feb. 17, 1871—George Kennan—Subject: "The Mountains and Mountaineers of the Caucasus."

Mr. Gough's Lectures will be given in Weisiger Hall. Due notice will be given of the place for the others.

Tickets for the course, $3—for sale at the rooms of Association, at Wm. Kendrick's, C. P. Barnes & Bro.'s, and W. H. Bulkley's. Single admission—To Mr. Gough's lectures, 75 cents; to the others, 50 cents. Reserved seats, in all cases, 25 cents extra, to be procured at D. P. Faulds' music house.

N. B.—A large saving by taking season tickets. ja1 d2

Philosophy of Life.

DR. W. NICELY will deliver a course of five lectures at Templars' Hall, corner of Green and Eleventh streets, Louisville, commencing on Tuesday evening, Jan 3, 1871—the subjects Anatomy, Physiology, Electricity, Mesmerism, Clairvoyance, and all the wonderful phenomena of Spiritualism; also the true science of the Cause and Cure of Disease scientifically explained. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Admittance to first lecture 10 cts. ja1 d2

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,

THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN......Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL......Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES......Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE......Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

"Old Reliable"
Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Kentucky River Packet.
LEONORA No. 2.

R. M. GARRETT, Master.—W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.

Leaves for the above and all way landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M., from the foot of Fourth street.

Passengers and shippers can rely on prompt attention to business. FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

MARYMAN & CO., Agents, No. 47 Fourth street, between Main and river.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company.
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.
INDIANA......{R. E. NEAL, Master. / CHARLIE MILLER, Clerk.
Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
SHANNON......SAM BEATY, Master.
Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

Henderson Packet Company.
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
TARASCON......MATHER, Master.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 3d inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and Arkansas Packet Co.
For Memphis and White and Arkansas Rivers.
PINK VARBLE......{N. C. SELBY, Master. / R. F. FULLER, Clerk.
Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 4th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
B. C. LEVI, / M. W. SATTERWHITE, } Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer
CITY OF QUINCY......{JUDD T. WEST, Master. / WM. BROWN, Clerk.
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on This Day, the 3d, at 5 P. M.
M. W. SATTERWHITE & BROS., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer
SHANNON......SAM BEATY, Master.
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Wednesday, the 4th, at 5 P. M., positively.
M. W. SATTERWHITE & BROS., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
CITY OF QUINCY......{WEST, Master. / BROWN, Clerk.
Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 3d inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

HOTELS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

Fourth st., bet. Main and Sycamore,

Cincinnati, O.

J. J. McGRATH (formerly of Louisville Hotel), Prop'r. no9 d3m

St. Charles Hotel.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The undersigned having effected a lease of the St. Charles Hotel for the term of ten years, are now engaged in thoroughly renovating and refurnishing the house for occupation on or about the 20th proximo. It is our purpose to make the St. Charles THE hotel of the South, and no expense will be spared or attention omitted to secure this object.

R. E. RIVERS,
HENRY S. FOLEY,
FITZ LONSDALE.

New Orleans, Oct 1870. oc31 dtf

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

U. S. HOTEL,

Louisville, Ky.,

BURTON & STOCKTON......PROPRIETORS

This Hotel has been REFITTED AND FURNISHED.

oc17 dtf

C. C. WILLARD,

EBBITT HOUSE,

WASHINGTON D. C. oc9 dly

M. C. RAMSEY,

JEWELER,

FOURTH STREET, is receiving a large stock of

ELEGANT SILVER WARE,

Ladies' Watches and Opera Chains, Holiday Goods, Wedding Presents, Opera Glasses, Pebbles, and the Spectacles. no d[illegible]

WM. KENDRICK

WOULD invite attention to his large stock of goods in his line suitable for presents for the Christmas season. His stock of

Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Flower Vases, Music Boxes, &c.,

Was never more complete than at present. Call at

No. 114 W. Main st., bet. Third & Fourth

de11 eodim

J. H. MONTGOMERY,

No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth,

IS the most reliable place in the city to have your Clothes Cleaned, Dyed, and Colors Restored on a new principle unsurpassed in this or any other city. Don't send your goods to botches to have them spoiled and then have to send them to me to have them done over. Save yourself that expense and trouble of mind by sending to or calling at

No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. 3d and 4th

LOUISVILLE, KY.

oc18 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Well-furnished rooms, with good board, at 94 Walnut street, between First and Second. Meals at regular hours. References exchanged. ja3 TuTh*

BOARDING—A nicely-furnished rooms, with boarding in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 South Sixth st. ja3 eod3*

BOARDING—With a desirable front room. Inquire at 61 Third street, bet. Green and Walnut. References exchanged. ja1 d3*

BOARDING—A few boarders can be accommodated at 180 West Walnut street. ja1 d3

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Louisville, Ky., the 2d day of January, 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. W. HEETAN, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee. ja3 Tu3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. At Russellville, on the 17th day of Dec., A. D. 1870. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of E. R. & G. W. GORDON, of Auburn, in the county of Logan and State of Kentucky, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on their own petition, by the District Court of said District. JOHN W. CALDWELL, Assignee. de27 Tu3

AUCTION SALES.

BY WHARTON & CO.

89 Market street, bet. Third and Fourth.

Regular Sale of Household and Kitchen Furniture, 1 Singer and 1 Leavitt Sewing-Machine, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, &c.,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 4, 1871, at 10 o'clk. WHARTON, Auctioneer.

SALES BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

TUESDAY, Jan. 3, at 10 a. m., Large stock of Boots and Shoes, including many extra goods for men's, boys', youths', women's, misses', and children's wear.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at 10 a. m., for account of whom it may concern. Canned Fruits, Glassware, Soap, Starch, Star Candles, Wrapping Paper, Buckets, Baskets, and a variety of other articles. Also 18 pcs ingrain, Hemp, and Venetian Carpets, Mats, &c. Also Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.

THURSDAY, Jan. 5, at 10 a. m., regular sale of Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Retail Stock, &c. Terms cash. ja1 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

GROCERIES AND FURNITURE AT AUCTION

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.,

Nos. 56 and 58 Seventh street.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 3, 1871, at 10 o'clk, at auction-rooms, we will sell a splendid lot of Groceries, consisting of N. O. Molasses (crop 1870), Sugar, Canned Oysters, Vinegar, Brooms, Scrubbing Brushes, Indigo, &c. After which we will sell a large lot of new and low-priced Bedsteads. ja1 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,

Corner Fourth and Main.

Oak, Walnut, and Rosewood Sets; Velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets

AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 3, at 10 o'clock, will sell the above, together with Mattresses, Stoves, &c. ja1

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.,

233 Main st., bet. Sixth and Seventh, south side.

Large and Attractive Sales of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes

AT AUCTION.

Special Sale for City Buyers.

TUESDAY, Jan. 3, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods—300 lots Ass'd Hoods Gloves, Shawls, &c.; 100 doz. Ass'd Gingham and Alpaca Umbrellas; ALSO, 25 pieces Ass'd Ingrain Carpets.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 150 cases Boots and Shoes; 100 cases Men's, Boys' and Youths' Kip and Grain Boots.

FRIDAY, Jan. 6, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. de31 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail	$12 00
Six Months	6 00
Three months	3 00
One month	1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail	$2 00
One year, delivered in the city	2 50

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 00
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 50
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 25

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 75 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Nashville

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows: (Nov. 20, 1870.)

Leave.		Arrive.
9 00 A. M.	Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail	10:50 P. M.
6:45 P. M.	Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express	6:00 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	Nashv. & Southeastern Exp. Mail	3:10 P. M.
3:25 A. M.	Richmond & Livingston Mail	3:10 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation	10:20 A. M.

Glasgow Branch—Accommodation trains leave Glasgow Junction at 5:00 A. M. and 1:50 P. M., and arrive at Glasgow at 6:10 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. Returning, leave Glasgow at 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., arrive at Glasgow Junction at 9:00 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Sleeping car on 12:30 A. M. train will be in depot and opened to passengers at 9 P. M.

For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, Bridge Depot and at Depot corner Ninth and Broadway.

ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't. n20 dtf

Louisville and Cincinnati

SHORT-LINE R. R.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail, except Sunday	3:10 a m	11:30 p m
Cincinnati Fast Line	8:30 a m	6:15 p m
Cincinnati Express, daily	3:35 p m	11:30 p m
Cin Night Express, ex Saturday	11:20 p m	5:24 p m
Lexington Exp, except Sunday	5:35 a m	6:40 p m
Lexington Exp, except Sunday	3:30 p m	10:55 a m
Lagrange Accommo, ex. Sunday	4:55 p m	8:05 a m

Sleeping Cars on 11:10 P. M. Round-trip tickets to Cincinnati at reduced rates. By applying at company's offices, Third and Main streets, Louisville, Galt House, and Willard Hotel, or Depot, corner of Brook and Jefferson streets, telegrams to secure sleeping-car berths to Eastern cities will be sent free. de12 dtf SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

Shelby Railroad Company.

Leaves Louisville (via the Short-line) 8:30 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. Leave Shelbyville 8:15 a. m. and 1:45 p. m. Passengers taking the 3:55 p. m. train from Louisville and the 8:15 a. m. from Shelbyville go through without change of cars. Trains 8:30 a. m. from Louisville, 2:30 p. m. from Shelbyville, are mixed trains from Anchorage and Shelbyville. de13

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE

North, East, and West,

VIA THE

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line

J., M. & I. R. R.

THREE trains daily leave the Bridge Depot as follows:

8:35 A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday. Pullman's Palace Cars through to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and New York without change, via Pan-Handle.

2:20 P. M. express daily. Through to St. Louis. Pullman's palace cars; to Chicago in splendid day and sleeping cars; and Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, and New York, via Bee Line, without change, in Wagner's drawing-room day and sleeping cars.

11:20 P. M. daily except Saturday, making connections East and West, with through car to St. Louis. [illegible] cars with reclining chairs free.

N. B.—On Sunday through cars to the Eastern via Pan-Handle, will be run from the Depot at 2:20 P. M.

Tickets for sale and sleeping cars secured at the General Ticket Office, corner of Main and Third sts., and the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street. HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

[illegible] KEARNEY, G. T. A.

November 20, 1870.

THE

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago

RAILWAY

IS now running its trains direct to and from Louisville over the Ohio river bridge. By this arrangement passengers avoid the tedious omnibus transfer heretofore experienced.

TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED

Leaving Bridge Depot at......9:15 A. M.
Arrive at......9:00 P. M.

Tickets for all points on this line can be procured at their office at the Bridge Depot.

M. SLOAT, Gen'l Sup't.

S. K. HOOPER, G. T. A. se24 dtf

STEAM PUMPS, HAND PUMPS, POWER PUMPS,

For Railroads, Mills, Mines, Breweries, Distilleries, Wells and Cisterns. Hydraulic Presses, &c. SAD AND DOG IRONS.

McGowan Brothers,

P. & M. CO. Send for Circular.

94 and 96 Elm Street, CINCINNATI, O.

oc18 deodSm

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. ja3 dtf

Hardware and Cutlery.

MECHANICS' and Farmers' Tools, Builders' Hardware, &c., at reduced prices. 75 Third street.

no20 SuTuFr3m A. McBRIDE.

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—Engagements for the ensuing year are commencing. All parties wishing to find proficient help of any kind should send in instruction early. Every one, male or female, wishing occupation of any kind, should also attend. LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—SITUATION—In first class wholesale grocery, as bill and entry clerk or assistant book-keeper, by a young gentleman of Alabama, who can influence a good Southern trade, and speak German fluently. Address S. SP., Lock Box 37, Louisville P. O. ja3 d3*

WANTED—300 GIRLS—If you want a girl? The LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts., applies all kinds promptly. Girls directed to situations free. MILLER & CO., Agents. no17 dtf

WANTED—A SITUATION—A assistant book-keeper. Best recommendations as to character, &c., given. No choice of locality. Address "Book-keeper," this office.

WANTED—Man as farmer; woman as laundress. Apply at 8 mile toll gate on Shelbyville pike or P. O box 101. ja3 TuTh*

WANTED—PARTNER—A young man, of intelligence and business capacity, with a capital of $1,500 or $2,000, to engage in a pleasant and lucrative business now established and increasing. Parties without capital need not apply. Best of reference given and required. Address C. P. M., through postoffice, Louisville. ja1 d3

WANTED—EVERY LADY to save money and time by using Cornwell's self-fitting waist and shoulder chart. It is far the best chart that has ever been invented. A perfect fit is guaranteed or money refunded. Call at 140 Second street, or address Mrs. L. A. BASSETT. Agents wanted everywhere. ja1 d2Sa&Tu

WANTED—A PARTNER—Who has active business man, to take charge of office and keep books in a manufacturing business, and who can put in a cash capital of $3,000. Address, for a day, A. X. Y. Z, this office. ja1 d3

WANTED—BOOK KEEPER—By a house doing a large wholesale business. None need apply who cannot give the best references as to capacity and integrity. Address, with reference, R., postoffice.

WANTED—A SMALL COTTAGE—Or 3 rooms on first floor, by a physician; location between Second and Seventh streets and Main and Broadway. Apply at Room 160, Louisville Hotel. ja1 d3*

WANTED—1 GOOD MILLWRIGHT—No other kind need apply. Falls City Paper Mills, Washington, above First st. ja1 d3

WANTED—A NICE FAMILY—To board and occupy one or two communicating rooms in one of the most delightful and pleasantly situated places in the county, embracing about five acres, all ornamented with handsome forest, shade, and fruit trees, and an abundance of flowers and shrubbery, only one square from the street cars. The most unexceptionable reference given and required. Address C. W., Commercial office, or call at 214 Duncan street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth. de30 d3*

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN—With $30,000, to take the place of a retiring partner in an old-established wholesale business on Main st. Address, through postoffice, "Business," care Letter Carrier No. 3, Louisville, Ky. de31 d3*

WANTED—COOK—A first-class German cook, in a family 1½ miles from the city limits. None except with good recommendation need apply. Liberal wages paid. Apply to T. S., Courier-Journal office. de31 d3*

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM—Centrally located, without board. Address E K H., in care Hall's Safe & Lock Co. de31 d3

WANTED—1 GOOD TINMAN—Exclusively for assortment work. Address Box 32, Shelbyville, Ky. de30 d3FSu&Tu

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen to know that $1,000 is offered for any case of blind, bleeding or itching piles that Dr. Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. For sale by druggists. de11 deod3m

WANTED—One set each parlor and bed-room furniture and carpets for rent by the month. Address, with full particulars, L., Lock Box 90, Postoffice. de24

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—The North American Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York needs 20 active men to take the field within the next 30 days as traveling and special agents; also two German and two American solicitors for the city. Very liberal arrangements can be effected by capable, energetic, and thoroughly reliable men. No others wanted on any terms. First-class references required. Address or call on HICKMAN & BARBOUR, Gen'l Agents for Ky., room 3 Mozart building, corner Fourth and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. de29 TuTh&Sa

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

Gen. R. E. LEE,

BY JAMES D. McCABE, JR., OF VA.

The Standard Biography of the Great Chieftain. Its popularity is attested by the sale of over 20,000 Copies already. Send for Circulars. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O., or Memphis, Tenn. de28 d&w3m*

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell

Physical Life of Man and Woman

A plain, decorous and thoroughly scientific treatise, from the latest English, German, and French works, covering a difficult yet all-important field of advice to Maiden, Wife, Mother, Husband, and Son. It is chaste throughout, teaching principles of purity, moral and physical; elements of individual, social and domestic happiness, and the principles and practice that are not offered the peculiar delicacy. No man or woman can afford to be without this book. For full description, with terms and table of contents, address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O., or Memphis, Tenn. d[illegible]

$15 A DAY made by our agents. Send stamp for circulars or call on MOORE & CO., No. 111 Third st., Louisville, Ky. de3 d&w1m*

$1,000 PER WEEK!

CAN be made on the quiet by parties who are up to snuff, without interfering with other business. Address confidentially, THOMAS NICOLL & CO., 599 Broadway, New York. no18 d&w6m

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing city and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special resident agents for each county in the above territory, are offering liberal terms to energetic and reliable men. The company, having a large list of policy-holders in every important town in the States, makes it the most desirable company for agents to work. Reference required. Address S. K. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky. no26 dtf

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—SMALL PRINTING PRESS—With a cabinet of 17 fonts card type and extras. Call on DICK MOORE, Green st. ja3 d2*

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—40 by 200 feet, on the west side of Second street, between Y and Breckinridge. This is the best building site in the city, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, Real Estate Agent, 66 Fourth. no17 d*

FOR SALE—TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE—No. 438, south side Walnut, between Eleventh and Twelfth. Apply on the premises. au26 dtf

FOR SALE---COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—TWO SMALL FARMS—Half a mile north of Fisherville, Jefferson county—one contains 90 acres, with good buildings, and good stock water; the other, 115 acres, well improved, good stock water, well timbered, and cabin on the land. Will sell on easy terms. For further information, apply to H. POUND, on the premises. ja1 d13*

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FRUIT FARM—Beautiful tract of land of about 50 acres, 9 miles from the city limits. On the property there are over 2,000 fruit trees of all varieties and choice selections. Improvements are a comfortable country house and all necessary out-buildings. A great bargain is offered in this property. S. S. MEDDIS, 150 West Main street. de23 deod6t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—I will sell or exchange for good city property my Larue-county farm, containing 1,050 acres of land of a very superior quality, 7 acres of which are cleared, 600 acres creek bottom, and well improved and in a good state of cultivation, and well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, rye, and grass and to the rearing of stock. The land lies a half mile from Hodgenville, the county seat of Larue county, 9 miles from the Louisville and Nashville railroad—is surrounded by good land owned and occupied by an intelligent, moral, and thriving community. Nolin creek runs through and divides it into two nearly equal parts, and affords an abundant, never-failing supply of excellent stock water. It is well supplied with timber, and this and the water are so situated that the tract may be advantageously divided into several small farms. The dwelling is on the farm consist of a substantial and comfortable two-story brick house containing [illegible] and kitchen, meat-house, servants'-houses, a [illegible] ement-house suitable for laborers and their [illegible] all brick, two large barns, corn-crobs, wheat-houses, and ice-house. The stock, crop, and farming implements will be sold with the farm if desired. Possession given when desired. Apply to S. THOMAS, Elizabethtown, or HANCOCK, JOHNSTON & CO., Agents for the sale of Kentucky and Southern Lands, Louisville. no13 d&wtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—LAND—300 acres of land on Beargrass creek, specially suitable for dairy. Apply at 8 mile toll gate Shelby pike, or box 101, Louisville P. O. ja3 TuTh*

FOR RENT—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE—On the [illegible]burg road, containing 35½ acres, 2½ miles from the city. Apply to E. STARKEY, 410 Second street. ja3 d3

FOR RENT—A LARGE DWELLING—Situated on Chestnut, bet. Eighth and Ninth sts. Apply to B. C. LEVI, No. 20 Fourth st. ja3 d3

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story brick house with [illegible] rooms, situated on Center, between Chestnut and Walnut. Apply at 233 West Walnut, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

FOR RENT—SLEEPING-ROOMS—Furnished or unfurnished. R. ISA[illegible], Jefferson street.

FOR RENT—[illegible] OFFICE—Room on second floor [illegible] ville Ins. and Banking Company. Inquire of THEO HARRIS, President.

FOR RENT—A FOUR STORY BUSINESS HOUSE—No. 89 W. Main street, near Third street. Possession given on 1st day of January 1871. For terms, &c., apply to SCHROOT & CO., next [illegible] in the house adjoining, or to HENRY HAMAN, No. 9 Mozart Building, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

FOR RENT AND SALE—For rent, a desirable COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 3½ miles from the city limits, with 25 acres No. 1 garden land, fine orchard, &c., known as the Mortimer D. Richards place, on Newburg road. Also 25 acres No. 1 garden land adjoining for sale. Apply to D. MASON, 371 Broadway, bet. Shelby and Campbell sts. no30 eodtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—On Preston, between Chestnut and Madison. Rent $600 per annum. Possession 1st of January. Apply to COCHRAN & FULTON, Main street, between First and Second. de14 dtf

FOR RENT—A FARM—Containing 173 acres, on Eighteenth street, within the city limits. Apply to W. H. DULANEY, 35 Sixth street. de8 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—A desirable office on the upper floor of the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky Building. no13 dtf

STRAYED.

STRAYED—3 PIGS—Black, with white spots on head and feet; about 6 weeks old. Any information that will lead to their recovery will be liberally rewarded, or if returned to me either at my residence, Gray street, between First and Brook, or to my place of business, 89 Fourth street, a reward of five dollars will be paid. J. R. MIDDLETON. ja1 d3

STRAYED OR STOLEN—BULL—A white bull, with red spots on neck and head, 3 years old, very fat. A liberal reward will be paid for its return. JOHN McCARTHY, No. 331 High st., between Eighteenth and Nineteenth.

STOLEN.

STOLEN—HORSE—REWARD—From the stand, on the night of the 29th inst., a bay horse, 5 miles from the city, near the Bardstown turnpike, and has brown face; some white on hind foot; tail [illegible] about 15 hands high; age 10 or 12 years. Any information that will lead to its recovery will be suitably rewarded. E. S. CARY, at Geo. H. Cary & Co.'s, No. 81 Fourth street. ja1d2*